feveral tromeses the lik ver in Prin by H DAR MANUEL F any Person is desirous to be fur nished with any of the Instrum relating to this Book, either in Silve Brass, or Wood, they may be furnished vith the same at the Authors Hou near the Watch House on little Town fell, Postern Row, la Booksellers Sho to the World Scass Auna Daine



ORAKE, One of the First which a Girdle about the World; He died on the Seas. Anno Domini. 1595.

LIFE

And Dangerous Voyages.

Sir Francis Drake,

With the Surprising of Nombre de Dios, and the manner of his gaining large Quantities of Gold and Silver.

And a large Account of that Voyage, wherein he encompassed the whole

WORLD.

And the VOYAGE which he made with FRANCIS KNOLLS and others, with their taking the Towns of St. Santto Domingo, Carthagena and St. Augustin.

With the last Voyage in which he Died.

LONDON:

Printed for H. DEAN, Postern Row, Tomer-Hill, and Sold by most Bookfellerof London and Westminster.

Same Actual of the wa sions of talky acree very link PRAVOL HEBRITARIA their to the the Towns of le fifthe last to regettiful LOMDON mod most conditional bearing This include 1 2 2 1



THE

IR Francis Drake was Born near South Save-Stock in Devonshire, and brought up in Kenk his Father, being a Minister, and embra-cing the Protestant Doctrine) was call a in Question by the Law of the Six Arriers, and thereupon forc'd to fly into Kent for the ter; Where he bound his Son Francis Apprentice to the Master of a Vessel, which traded into France and Zealand: He underwent an hard Service and employed his Pains with Patience; for which his Mafter dying unmarried, in Reward of his Industry, be queathed bim his Vessel for a Legacy. For some time he Contidued in his Mas-

ter's Profession; but foon grew weary of that Imployment, and fo fold his fmall Veffet to great Advantage; But at the last he unfortunately ventured most of his Estate with Captain John Hawkins, into the West-Indies; Whose Goods were all taken by the Spaniards at St. John de Ultua, by the Treachery of Don Mastin Henriquez, then Vice Roy of Mexico.

He alterwards made two Voyages to the West Indies, to get Intelligence, and to gain tome amends for his Loss, and baving potten certain Notice of the Persons and Places,

be resolved on a third Voyage:

So on May 24th. 1572. Captain Drake, in the Pascha of Plymouth, of Seventy Tuns, his Admiral with the Swan of the said Port, of Twenty-Five Tons, his Vice-Admiral in which his Brother John Drake was Captain, fet Sail, having in both of them Men and Boys Seven-Libree, Infficiently provided with Necessaries fuch a Voyage: The Wind continued at E. give us very good Passage, so that in of Guadalupe, one of the West India Islands; the next Morging June 29th entring between Cominica and Guadalupe, we descried two Cannnes coming from a Rocky Island three Leagues off Dominica; Landing on the South file of it, we remained three Days there to refresh our Men, and 10 water our Ships; There we law forme poor Cottages built with Palmito Boughs and Branches, but no Inhabitants; the Cottages (probably) ferving only for the ule of those that came thither at certain times to Fill.

July 1st. being the Third day after, about three

Sir FRANCIS DRAKE.

in the Afternoon we failed thence for the Continent of Terra Firma, and the Fifth day we saw the Highland of Sancta Martha; but we directed our Course for a place call day our Captain in his former Voyage, Part Phefant, by reason of the great store of those Fouls, he and his Company had there; where we arrived in Sx Days. It is a round Bay and lafe Harbour, not past half a Cables length aver at the Mouth, but within Eight or Ten every way, of Ten or Twelve Fathom Water, full of good F.fh., and of a fruitfull Soil. At our entrance here, our Captain having left his Brother to arrend the Ships, with some few of his Company, went to Land, But as we were rowing ashore we saw a smoke in the Woods near the place our Caprain frequented: Therefore our Caprain thought fit to take more Strength with its suspecting some Enemy there. But this smoke was occasioned by a Fire, which one Mr. Garret of Plymouth and his Company had made, and had continued at leaft Five Days before our Arrival. This John Garret left a Place of Lead nail'd to a huge Tree, of near five Fathom about, in which were Engraven thele Words: Captain Draker if your fortune is to come to this Port, make halt away; for the Spaniards which you had with you here the last Year, have bewrayed this place, and taken away all that you lest bete. I departed from hence this present Instant July 7th, 1572.
Your very loving Eriend

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Yer our Captain resolved to tarry here till be built his Pinnaces! and therefore caused the Pinnaces to be frought on Shore for the Carpenters to fer up, employing the rest of his Company in Frifying a place he had chosen out to Work in. being Three Rudes, which he did with Trees, Thirty Foot in height, round, leaving only one Gate to iffue at, near the Water-fide, which was every Night flut up with a Tree drawn cross it. The Plat was of a Pentagonal form; two Ang'es were towards the Sea, and that fide between them left open for lunching our Pinnaces; the e were Four fides were firmly clos'd up; Withour, the Ground was rid Fifty Foot round. was very thick with Trees, of which were of those kinds, that are never without green Leaves till they are dead at the Root, (but there is one kind among them like our Alh, which when the Sun, is Verrical to them, and cauleth great Rains wasts all us Leaves in Three Days, and in Six Days again becomes all green) of a prodigious height supported with Six Buttrelles growing out of their Body, in each of which Three Men may he so hid, that they who stand in the next Bur-Trees is as heavey as Brafil or Lignum Vice, and s of a whire Colour,

The Day after our Arrival, there came an English Bark of the Isle of Wight, James Rawse Capt in and Jahn Overy Matter, with Thirty Men. They brought in with them a Spanish Careel of Sevil (taken the Day before) and a Shallep taken at Cape Blanch. This Captain was defi-

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rous to joyn with ours, and was received ac-

cordingly.

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July 20th. Seven Days after his coming, having dispatched our Business, we departed from that Hirbour. towards Numbres de Dios; within Three Days we Arrived at the Isles of Pinos, and found two Prigates of Numbre de Dios lading Timber thence.

By the Negros in these Frigats we were informed of the state of the Town, and of a Report, that certain Soldiers were daily expected from the Governour of Panama for the Desence of the Town against the Cimerons (a black People, who sted from the Spaniards their Matters, by reason of their Cruelty, and since grown into two Kingdoms, the one to the Bast, the other to the West of the way from Nombre de Dies to Panama.)

Our Captain fet those Negroes à Shore, that they might joyn themselves to their Countrymen, the Cimerons, or at least that he might prevent their going to Alarm the Town with News of his Arrival, Nombre de Dior being far Distant from that place by Land; and himself resolved to go

thirher with all Speed and Secrecy.

And so disposing of his Companies, according as they inclined, he left the three Ships and Carvel with Captain Rawse, and chose into his Pinnaces, fifry three of our Men, and twenty of Captain Rawse's well Armed.

July 28th. Thus parted from our Company, we arrived at the Island Cationas, being twenty five Leagues distant, August 2d. where our Cap-

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Reveral Arms, encouraging them with certain

hopes of success.

The same Day we sailed for Nombre de Dios; before Sun-set we reached Rio Francisco: Thence he led us hard a board the Shore (that we might not be discover'd) till we came within Two League of the Point of the Bay, where we rode till it was dark.

When our Captain finding those of our Company proposing difficulties, resolved to take the opportunity that Night; and so we arrived there at Three of the Clock after Midnight. About the same Time a Ship of Spain bad arrived there, who suspecting us, sent her Gondala to alarm the Town, which our Captain perceiving prevented, so that we landed without any difficulty, and seized upon Six pieces of Ordnance, the Gunner having sted, whereby the Town was alarm'd.

Our Captain left Twelve Men to keep the Pinnaces, that we might fafely retreat is case of Danger, and fecuring the Platform, he thought it best to view the Mount on East side of the Town searing lest there might be Ordnance planted there, whence we might be annoyed; but feeing no fear of Danger thence we returned to the City, where we parred; John Oxchnam and Sixteen of his Men going about behind the Kings Treasure-Houle, entred the East end of the Market, and Captain by the broad Street passed by the ket place, with found of Drum and Trumper, the Fue pikes were equally divided betwirt them. and proved no less advantageous to our Men then Minister to the Enemy. A Yet Yet the Inhabitants had put thems elves in Arms; and drew up their Companies in some order at the South-East End of the Market place, and to make a show of far greater numbers of Shot, they had hung Lines with Marches lighted athwart the West End of the Market place, between the Church and the Cross; but perceiving their Stratagem was by us discovered, they Fled.

But the Soldiers presented us with a Volley of Shot, levell'd so low, that their Bullets oft times grazed the Sands: And we having once Fired thein, and Feathered them with our Arrows (made on purpose) came to push of Pike, when our fire Pikes did us great service; where our Men, some with their Pikes, and some with the butt end of their Muskets, so annoyed the Enemy, that they threw down their Arms to provide for their safety by Flight.

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In the Chase several of our men were hurt with the Arms which the Enemies had let fall as they fled, which caused us to desist the pursuit; so we returned so the midst of the Market place.

Our Captain having taken Two or Three Spaniards, commanded them to shew the Governor's House where the Treasure was kept. At our coming thinber, the great Door where the Moyls usually unlade) was open, a Candle lighted on the top of the Stairs, and a Gennet ready sadded By means of this light we saw a huge heap of Silver, being a pile of Bars about Seventy Foot in length, Ten in breadth, and Twelve in heighth; but our Captain forbid any to touch it; but to stand upon our Guard.

The carried of the said of the

There was in the King's Treasure near the Warer fide, more Gold and Jewels then all our four

Pinnaces could carry, 111 to well a silon of bas

When we were returned to our Strength, we were alarm'd with news, that our Pinnaces were in danger to be taken, and that if we got not quickly aboard we should be over powered, with Multirudes of Soldiers and Towns People. Our Captain fent his Brother & John Oxenhum, to search out the Truth of it, who found Men in the Pinmaces much frighted, by reason of great Companies they faw running up and down, some with Marches lighted, fome with other Weapons from the out marts of the Town; who came often near us, and, tiring, retreated out and with reals to has send on

Presently after there fell a mighty shower of Rain with Thunder and Lightning, fo that before were wet, and some of our March and Powder Damaged; which while we were refurnishing, feveral of our men were muttering on the forefaid; Reports of the ftrength of the Town? whereupon our Caprain told them; be had brought them to the Mouth of the Treasure of the World, if they would want it, blame themselves only; and there fore when the florin was over, unwilling to give his Men longer leifure to demur, of the Enemy further respite, he stepr forward, commanding his Brother with John Oxenbam, and their Company to break the Kings Treasure bonfe, the reft to follow himself to keep the strength of the Marker place, till they had dispatch'd their Bufiness.

But as he stept forward, he began to faint through though much effusion of Blood cut of a wound in his Leg he received in the first Encounter, which though it smarted he concealed till his sainting discovered it; the Blood having filled the Prints our southers made, to the great dismay of all our Company, thinking it incredible that one Man should lose so much Blood and live,

And therefore the they would have bazarded much for such a Booty, yet would they not endanger their Captains Life; but having giving him some Cordial, and tied up his Leg, they entreated him to go aboard, that his Wound might be dreft, and then return ashore if he thought

fit.

This, when they could not perswade him to (as knowing that if they went aboard, they could never recover that state again, in which they now were, and thinking it more Honourable to jeopard his Life for so great a Prize unaccomplished) they with sorce and entreaty carryed him aboard their Pinnace; abandoning a Rich Spoil to pre-

Thus we embarked, July 29th, by break of Day, many of our Men besides our Captain were wounded, only a Trumpeter slain; whereupon our Chirurgeons were busie in dressing their Wounds, but especially our Captains. And before we departed the Harbour, we took the aforestaid Ship of Wines belonging to the Spaniards. But before we had her free of the Haven, they of the Town shot at us, but notwithstanding we carried our Prize to the Isle Bastimienses, or the Me of Victuals, where we staid Two days to cure

our wounded Men, and refresh our selves?

At our arrival here, the Governour sent our Captain a Principal Soldier of the late sent Garrison, to view us, who at his coming protested that he came of meer good Will, for that we had undertaken so great an attempt with so few Men, and that at first they seared we had been French, of whom they expected no mercy, but perceiving us to be English their Fears were the less; knowing, that the we took the Treasure, yet we would

ule no Cruelty towards their Persons.

But notwithstanding this fair pretence, the Governour had fent him aboard, by reason divers of the Town had affirmed they knew our Caprain, who had been often on their Coast last Two Years; he defired to know, Firft, Whether our Captain was the same Captain Drake or no? Second, Whether our Arrows, which many of their Men were wounded with Poisoned? And Thirdly, How they might be cured? Lastly what Vicruals or Necessiries we wanted, promising to supply us. Our Captain hought suspecting him a fame Captain Drake; that it was not his manner to poilon Arrows, and that the Wounds might be cured by ordinary Chirurgery; as for wants he told him. He wanted nothing, but some of that special Commodity that Country yielded, and that before he departed he meant to reap some of their Harvest they gor out of the Earth.

To this the Gentleman replied, what then was the Reason we departed the Town, at this time; where there is above Three Hundred and Sixty

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Tun of Silver ready for the Fleet, and a greater value of Gold; but when our Captain had declared the cause, he acknowledged our wisdom in departing, was no less then our courage in attempting. Thus with courteous entertainment, after Dinner, he was dismissed in such forr, that he protested he was never so much honoured in his Life,

After his departure, the Negroe aforementioned! confirmed his Report of Gold and Silver, and told us how we might acquire store of it by means of the Cimerons, whom though he had very much incensed, yet durft hazard his Life, as knowing our Captain's Name was most precious among

them.

Whereupon we further consulted, and because this Place seemed not safe, next Day we sailed for Port Plenty, where we had left our Ships and

re covered it next Night.

At our return to our Ships, Captain Remse doubting of our lafe continuance upon that Coaft. departed; our Captain, in the mean time, having put all Things in readinels, resolved with his two Ships and three. Pinnaces to go to Carthagena.

August, 13 We came to an Anchor in three Fathom Water, between the Islands of Chanesha and St. Barnards. Our Captain let the Pinnaces about the Island into the Harbour of Carthagena, where he found a Frigate at Anchor, and one Man only aboard, who being asks for the rest of his Company, told, they were gone Ashore that Evening; that 'two hours before Night there past by a Pinnace making all speed they could, and

askt him if any English or French had been there lately; and upon Answer, that none had been, they bid them look to themselves: that after this Pinnace was come to the out parts of Carthagena many great Pieces were shot off, whereupon one going to the Topmast, espied over the Land diverse Frigats bringing themselves within the Castle.

This Report our Captain credited; and having further examined this old Mariner, he understood that there was within the next Point a great Ship of Sevil ready to fail next morning for Domingo, and taking this old Man into the Pinnace, he rowed towards his Ship, which we boarded. As foon as we were on the Decks, we threw down the Gates and Spare decks to prevent the danger of close Fight; and then we cut her Cables, and towed her with our three Pinnaces without the Illand, without danger of their great Shot, Which when the Town heard of they put themselves into readiness, and came down to the very point of the Wood, against us

The next Morning we took two Frigates, in which were two of the Kings Scrivanos, with leven Mariners, and two Negroes, come from Nombre de Dioi: Yet our Captain, at the Scrivano's entreaties, fet all the Company ashore, and then bare up to the Mand of Sr. Bernards, three Leagues off the

Town.

Our Captain now confidering, that he was difcovered, found that he must wait some time before
he could accomplish his Design, and likewise,
that his Pinnaces must be well mann'd; in order
to which he had a design to burn one of the Ships,
and

and make he other a Store house; but finding that his Company would be sort to agree to that; he thought of another expedient; and therefore sent for Thomas Moon, (Carpenter in the Swan) and desir'd him to bore several holes in the Well of that Ship, as near the Keel as he could, and that with all Secresse: He was very averse to doing it, but having heard our Captain's Reasons be was at last perswaded, and did it according-

ly.

The next Morning our Captain defigned to go a Fishing and going aboard the Swan he defired his Brother to go with him, who defired him to flay a little and he would immediately attend Our Captain perceiving the Carpenter had fulfilled his delire, demanded of them, why their Birk was fo deep? Whereupon, his Brother laws one down to the Steward to know what was the matter; who going down immediately alarm'd them with News that the Ship was full of Water: Whereupon all Hands were fer to Work, but all in Vain; Our Captain confulting with them about it, found, that dispairing of faving her, they referred to him what should be done? And therefore he proposed to them that he would go into the Pinnace-till such time as a Frigate were provided, and that his Brother should be Captain in the Admiral, and the Master should be also there with him, instead of this, which seeing she could my might not have her; but first, that everyone should take out of her what they lack'd or lik'd. This was put in Execution that Night, and fo our Captain'

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Captain had his Defire, having now Men enough for his Pinnaces.

The next day we resolved to seek out a fit place in the Sound of Dorriene where we might leave. our Ship at Anchor, undiscovered by the Enemy: That to the Enemy imagining us departed we might better follow our purpoles with our Pinnaces.

And accordingly we departed for the faid Sound, and in Five Days reached it, where we flayed F freen Days, keeping very clof; that our

Enemies might think we were departed.

Here we were not Idle, but besides our trimming and fi ting our Pinnace, he caused us to rid a Plat of Ground to build us Houses for our Lodgine wherein the Negroe was ferviceable to us. As also at spare times we had several fores of Recreauons as every Man Fancied. After the fifteen days expired, our Captain leaving the Ship with his Brother, took two Pinnaces for Ric Grand, and paffing by Carthagena, when we were within two Leagues of the River, we landed to the Westwards on the Main, Where seeing some Indians, they asked us what we would have? and knowing we defired fresh Victuals, they brought us some, for which courtesse our Captain sufficiently rewarded them.

Thence we departed to Rio Grand, where we entred at three in the Afternoon, From thence finall Progress, We moor'd our Pinnaces to a Tree that Night, by realon a buge flower of Rain with terrible claps of Thunder, (which is uluar there

Sept.

there and continued about three quarters of au Hour) after which it was very Calm, and then we were infested with Flies called Muskatoes, (like our Gnats) which bite spitefully our best

remedy against them was juice of Lemons.

At break of Day we departed up to the River, where we espied a Canoe with two Indians fishing in the River, but we spoke not to them for being descried; nor they to us, thinking us Spanards. Afterwards we espied certain Houses on the other fide the River, and a Spaniard which kept those Houses thinking us his Countrymen, made a smoke for a Sign to us to turn that way but when we drew near him, he faw his mistake, so fled from his Houses, which were five in Number, full of white Rusk, Bacon, with leveral other Provisions, to ferve the Ficer, returning to Spain, with store of this we loaded our Pinnaces, and haftned our departure, by reason of the Intelligence we had of certain Indians, that the Frigats were thirty in Number, which usually transported Merchandise out of Spain to Carthagena, thence to these Hour les, and to in Canoes, up to Nueva Remo, and return in Exchange, Gold Treasure Commodities of that Kingdom, were not returned from Carthagena fince the first report of our being there

Sept. 10. As we returned to our Pinnaces, the Span ards lent down the Indians of Villa del Rey, with Bows and Arrows against us, but we rowed down the stream one League, and Anchored till the Morning, then we got the Mouth of the River, where we unladed our Provisions, cleansed our Pinnaces, and took it in again, and then wen

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Sept 11 Between Carthagena and Tolou, we took five or fix Frigats laden with V ctuals; we fet the Men at Liberty, having heard all we could of em, keeping only two of the Frigats well flored with Victuals

Three Days after we arrived at Port Plenty; where we built four store-houses, to keep our Provisions in several leagues asunder, that if the Enemy should surprize any one, we might be furnished by another, our Negroes being very useful

to a's in this Work.

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At this time Cap ain JOHN DRAKE, fortunately found out the Cimerons, as he rowed aloof the shore, by the direction of our aforesaid Negro, Diego, who called to the Cimerons dealt so effectually with them that he gave and received two Men as a larges of Fidelity appointing a meeting new Dry at River Medway, between the Cabezas, and

our Ships called Rio Diego.

These two being well qualified Men, did, with all reverence, declare to our Captain their great joy conceived by his arrival, as knowing him to be an Enemy to the Spaniards, and therefore were ready to assist him against their Enemies to the utmost; and that their Captain did then stay at the Mouth of Rio Diego, to attend his pleasure; and that they would have come by Lated to this Place, but that the way is very troublesome, by reason of steep Mountains, deep Rivers and thick Brakes, desiring therefore our Captain would take order 2-bout it. Our Captain weighing, their Speech with somer Intelligence, and comparing it with their great kindness towards his Brother, resolutions, resolutions.

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Pinnaces, to go towards the River, which he did that night; or desiring the rest of their Company to follow them next Morning, because there was a place of great safety. The safety of it consisted not only in that it was a fruitful Country, and that no Spaniards were there, but especially that it syeth among a great many goodly Islands full of Trees where, though there he Channels, yet there are such Rocks and Shoals that no man can enter by night, nor by day with out Discovery: Whereas our Ship might sye hidden within the Trees.

September, 14th. The next day we met with them at the aforesaid place, the rest being at a miles distance. After we had entertained them, and received reftmonies of their good will, we took Two more of them into our Pinnances, leaving our Two Men with them, appointing a meeting with them, and some more at the River Guane. So we departed towards our Ship, September, 16th. Two Days after we found her, being much dam-nified by tempest, and having repaired her. September, 18th. Our Captain sent a Pinnance towards the bottom of the Bay, to found out the Channel, for the bringing her in, and the next Day got her lafe into the best Channel; it was Five Miles distant from the Cativdas betwix the Mand and the Main, being very narrow, and full of Bushes. We had scarce ferled there, when our Two Men with the Troup of Cimerons, came in fight plour Ship, whom we brought aboard.

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Our Captain defired they would put him in a way to procure Gold, they told him if they had

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known of it before, they could have given him store of it (as having taken a great quantity from the Spaniards which they funk into the River) which ow they could not do, because the Rivers in which it was thrown were very high, and that the Spaniards in the rainy Months use not to carry their Treasure by Land. This answer satisfied us of their honest meaning towards us, Therefore our Captain resolved for these Five Months to stay a Shore, and so September, 24th, we built Houses for our aboad that time, and a Fort Triangle wise Thirteen Foot high, But after Fourteen Days repose here, our Captain purposing to go to Cartbegena with Three Pionances, lest his Brother to govern those lest behind, with the Symerons to simil the Fort begun.

Detober, 7th. Thus we fet Sail and came that night to an Island (which he called Ciurkire, from great store of Birds in that Shape.) The next Day we were clear of these Islands, and about four Days after, near the Island of St. Barnards, we challed Two Pigares ashore, and recovering one of the Islands we stayed there Two Days to wash our Pinnances, and catch. Fish.

October, 16th. Thence we went towards Tolou, and landed isaa Garden, where certain Indians delivered us their Bows and Arrows, and gave us such fruit, as the place yielded, for which we required them, Our Caprain's delign in taking those places was to learn the true state of the Country and the Fleets.

Thence we went towards Charesba the Island of Carebagena where we let fall our Grappers betwin

twixt the Island and the Main, over against the goodly Garden Mand. Our Captain would not luffer us to land there, denowing it would have proved dangerous, and within Three Hours after passing by the Point of the Island, we had a Volly of a Hundred for from them, and yer but one of our Men was hurr.

October, 17th. This evening we departed to Sea, and the next Morning we took a bark, which we easily boarded, forthat the Caprain with most of the P. slengers had gone ashore, She had in her giest flore of Sope and Sweet-Mears bound from

St. Domingo to Carragena.

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Offober 18th. The next Day we fer all the Men on shore flave a young Negroe we kept) but kept the Bark, and in her bore to the Mouth of Carthagena Harbour, and anchored that Afternoon lome Horsemen came down, with the Scriveno'aforemention'd to the Point, and held up a Truce Flag, defiring sale conduct to our Ship; which granted, the Striveno came aboard, and thanking our Captain for former courtelies, he promifed that Night to procure us flore of Victuals, whatever displeasure he might incur thereby. Bur we found this only advice of the Governor's to be to time till they had sufficient strength to entrap delay us, and therefore we put to Sea.

October 20th. The next day in the Afternoon we took Two Frigates come from Carehagena, the one of Fifty, the other of Twelve Tuns, having only Ballaft in them; we kept the Frigates, but fer the Men affiore in the great Frigats Gondeloa.

The next Morning they came down to the Wel-

ern Point with a Truce Flag, and our Captain manned the Shore the Spaniards fled into the Woods
as afraid of us, but indeed twas only to draw us
on; as we reached the Land our Captain leaped
ashore in their sight, but made no stay, when he
was come aboard again, we haled off and rode
a while; they came forth again, and sent a youth
to demand what was our Intent to stay thus upon
the Coast? Our Captain answered for Traffick;
he sent him again to shew that 'twas prohibite to
Traffick with Foreign People for any thing except
Powder. He answered he was come to exchange his.
Commodities for Gold and Silver, and was purposed to effect it. However he gave this Messen-

ger a Shirt for his reward.

We heard no Answer all that Day but kept in our Frigates, keeping good watch all Night. The next Morning the Wind turned Easterly, and we faw. Two Sails (which were feat from Carthagena to Fight us coming to us; whereupon our Caprain went to Encounter them, and as we approached them we law many Men aboard of them. Spaniards on the Shore thought to recover their Frigats being left unmanned) while we were bufied with the other. But out Captain prevented it, for leaving John Oxenham to treat those Two Ships, He made speed to his Frigats, and caused the Spaniards to lave their Lives by Flight, leaving several of their Weapons behind them: And seeing be could not man them, he burnt the one, and funk the other. This done he returned to John Oxenbam who all this while lay filent by the Men of War, and the Wind blowed from Sea, we went

were forced to bear into the Harbour before them hey supposing we fled; but as soon as we selt mooth Water, getting the Wind, we fought them it Advantage, so that they were willing to pressigher: And as they let fall their Anchors, we troped ours in the Wind of them. They seeing no gain to be had of us retired to the Town; but we, by reason of bad Weather rode there Four

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Oftober 27th A Frigare came from Sea, and feeng us, ran her felf ashore, unhanging her Rudder. and throwing away her Sails; when we were come up to her, a party came down to the Point of the Main, whom we by our Shor canfed quickly to retire into the Woods. Whereupon we went to Sea. with intent to ride at the Rock called Las Serenas, Two Leagues off, but through bad Weather were forced to return into the Harbour. But the Spaniniards had a new device, for they fent forth a Party guinst us, who at our Encountring them sled, with intent to draw us after them, having an ambush set for us; besides Two Pinnaces well manned came towards us and atracked us boldly; and feeing us bear from them, they concluded of -Victory: But our Captain commanding his other Pinnace to be brought a head of bim, and to let fall their Grappers each a head of the other, environed both the Pinnaces as for a close Fight. We as well as they spent Powder apace, but had but one of our Men Wounded, what they had we knew nor, but their Pinnaces were morthrough in divers places, and the Powder of one took Fire;

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whereupon we bote towards them, which they teeing betook themselves to their old Sanctuary.

November the 3d. Thus seeing little hopes of success in this Place; our Captain thought it best to Eastward sowards Rio Grand; to suraish our telves with Victuals, being now scarce of them and Two Days after we came to the Villages of Store, where before we had suraished our selves sufficiently, but now sound nothing, to our great Grief, the Spaniards having caused the People to sty the Mountains, and driven away their Cattle that we might not be relieved, afterwards we saw a Frigate at Sea, and made quickly towards her hoping to be relieved thence, but when we shad boarded her we sound she had neither Meat nor Money.

Thus we endured Scarcity for Seven or Eight Days, bearing room for Santa Martha, in hopes to find Shipping there, and finding none we Anchorded under the western Point, which the Spaniard having notice of, conveyed Thrity of Forty Shot among the Clists, which so annoyed us that we were forced to be gone with all Speed: Then we entered into consultations what to do, the Company being for landing some where Eastward, to get Victual, but our Captain thought it better to bear towards Rio de Haca, or Cariazo

The Company of the other Pinance, answered that neither their Pinances could hold out, no they themselves subfift with so stender Provision he answered they had more then he had, and there fore doubted not but they would trust Provident and so he hoisted his Fore Sail and set for Ceriza

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Ceriza whic which they perceiving followed him. As we had failed Three Leagues we espied a Sail plying Westward, and so joyfully we bore towards her, she being a Spanish Ship above Ninty Tun shot her Ordinance at us, we durst not attempt boarding her, it being Stormy, but attended her, and two Hours after it being Calm, we boarded her, and furnished our solves sufficient with Provision.

All things let in order, and the wind arising, we plyed of and on all night, when it was Day the Captain font Edward Hixom- to learch out a good Harbour, who having found one returned, and we came in with our new Prize. Our Captain promising Liberty and all their Apparel to the Spaniards if they would procure us fresh Water and Victuals, which they did, and towards the Evening we came all aboard again, leaving our late Prisoners, the Spaniards ashore according to our Promise to their great joy, and so set Sail.

At this time a Sickness raged among us and Charles Club, one of our Quarter-Masters, died of it to our great Grief: We imputed it to Cold, Men had taken lying in the Pinnaces. But however it pleased GOD, that all the rest of our Com-

pany recovered.

November, the 15th Next Morning our Captain commanded the Minion, his less-r. Pinnace, to hasten before him towards his Ships at Fort Diego, within the Cabeza's, to acquaint them of his Coming, and prepare all things for his Landed Journey, if so be they heard any thing from the Cimerons, of the Fleets, accival.

When

When we came to our Ship, we were surprized to our great Grief, with the news of the Death of John Drake our Captain's Brother, and one Richard Allen, both Slain in attempting to board a Frigate, The manner was thus. Having feen this Frigate at Sea, the Company were very Importunate with him to fet upon her; he told them he wanted Weapons to affail with, and knew not how ftrong the Frigare might be. But this not fitisfying, be told them that they should not through his Cowardice lose any Priz. Thereupon every Man shifted as he could, and empired their Boats of the Planks (that were therein for carrying on their Fort,)they took such poor Arms as they had, and to made towards the Frigate, and boarded her, But they found her Armed round about, with a close fight of Hides, full of Pikes and Calivers which were discharged in their Faces; of which there were several Wounded, and 70hn Drake and Richard Allen mortally; but not wi hstanding they got free of the Frigate and recovered their Ship, where those Two Died. DONE AT LETT THO OF IT WO

Thus having Moor'd our Ship our Caprain refolved to lie hid, expecting to hear of the Spanish Fleet and therefore supplied his Company with the Cimerons out of his aforestid Magazine, betiles Wild Beasts out of the Woods.

After a Months Sail, most of our Men sell sick of a Calenture, and several died, of whom Joseph Drake, another of our Captain's Brothers was one, whom; for the discovering of the Nature of that disease our Captain caused to be opened by the Surgeon, who sound his Liver swellen, his Heart

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as it were fodden, and his Guts all fair. Within Four Days the Surgeon that cut him up died alfo, by reason of an over strong Purgation he had taken.

The Cimerons, during our absence, ranged up and down the Country to learn what they could for us; now they bring us news that the Elect was arrived at Nombre de Dios. Our Captain sent the Lyon to discry the Truth thereof; who elpying a Frigate, boarded and took her, Laden with Maiz, Hens and Pompiors from Tolou. The Men therein who assured us of their arrival, our Captain used very courteously, guarding them from the Crueley of the Cimerons, who were thirsting after their Blood.

Mra, he gave Ellis Hixom charge of his Ship and Company, and especially of those Spanisirds.

All things thus ordered, our Captain conferred with the Cimerons about Provision for this Journey; they told him that great store of Shoes were necessary by reason of the many Rivers with Scenes and Gravel they were to pass. All things provided we took our Journey on Sprove Tuesday February 3d. By this time Twenty Eight of our Men had died, and a few healthy Men were lest aboard with Ellis, who had strict charge not to trast any Messenger that should come in our Captain's Name without his Hand Writing.

We were in all Forty Eight, Eighteen English, and the rest Cimerons, who, besides their Arraws bore our Provision and Victuals, and because they could not carry enough, by the way they provided us store with their Arraws,

They have each two forts of Arrows the one to defend b mielf and offened the Enemy; the othet to kill his Victual: Those for Fighting with are somewhat like the Scottifo Arrows, only somewhat longer and headed with Iron, Wood, or Fifth Bones. But the Arrows for Provision are of three torts, the First ferveth to kill any great Beaft sear Hand, and bath an Iron Head of a Pound and a half theped like the Head of a Javelin, as thatp as a Knife: The Second for leffer Beafts, and hath a Head of three quarrers of a Pound: The third for all manner of Birds and bath a Headof an Ounce Weight. These Heads, tho' of Iron, yet keep their Edge long, for these and such uses. Iron is of more value here than Gold: And he that can temper it well is most estermed.

Every Day we marched at Sun Rising, continuing till ten in the Forenoon, then sesting near some River till past Twleve, we marched till Four a Clock a. Night, when we reposed our selves in some convenient Place. When we came to the place she intended to lodge at, the Cimerons laid asi to their Burthens, to cut down poles and Palmico Boughs or Plantain Leaves, and with Speed net up Six Houses, First sesting Three or Four great Posts, with Forks deep into the Ground, upon them they laid one Transom (about Thirty Foot) making the sides like the Roofs of our Country Houses, Thatching it close with the aforesaid Leaves, so that it would keep our Rain

for a long Time,

We found near the Rivers several Fruits as Mammeas, Guyavas, Ralmetes, Pines, Oranges, Lemons, &c. The one

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Guide

The Third Day of our Journey they brought us to a Town of their own, fituate upon the fide of a Hill near a River, encompassed with a Dike Eight foot broad, and a thick Mud Wall Ten foot high It had one long and broad Street from the East to West, and two cross Streets Narrower, there were in it fifty or fixty Hoasholds, which were for cleanly, that not only the the Houses, but Streets were pleasant. Their Apparel is is somewhat after the Spanish Fash on. This Town is diftant from Nombre de Dios Thirty five Leagues and Forty five from Penama, it is sufficiently stored with Beasts, Fowls and leveral Fruits.

As for teir Religion they have no kind of Priests, only they hold the Cross in great reputation; but by our Captains Persuaious they were contented to leave their Croffes and learn the Lord's Prayer, and be inftructed in some measure in Gods True Worship, They keep a continual warch in Four parts within Three Miles of the Town, for fear of the Spaniards, who sometimes by the Conduct of some Cimerons, Captivesto them, bave come in upon them, We flayed there all Night, during which time they related to us leveral Broils betwixt them and the Spaniards particularly one A Gentleman entertained by the Governor of the Country, undertook last year: with one Hundredand Fifty Soldiers to put them Young and Old to the Sword, being conducted by one of them that had been taken Prisoner; he surprized it half an hour before Day, whereby many of the Menelcaped, but many Women and Children were killed : But the same Morning by Sun rising (their B 4:

guide being slain) the Cimerons, assembled themselves and behaved in such fort, that they drove
the Spaniards to such extremity, that partly by
the disadvantage of the Woods, having lost their
Guide, and partly by Famine, not above Thirty
of them returned. Their King, dwelt in a City
Sixten Leagues South Eist of Panama, where in
are supposed to be 1700 fighting Men.

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Our Captain was kindly entreated by them all, and was defited to abide with them some time, but he being intent on his Journey, thank'd them for their kindness, and marched on in his intended

Tourney.

The Order of our March was thus; Four of the Cimerons as knew the way best went a mile before us, breaking off-Boughs of Trees, and throwing them in the way for a direction to those that followed; Twelve of them were our Vanguard, Twelve our Reerguard and we in the middle.

Our way through Woods by reason of a shade was cooler then it is in most parts of England, in

the Summer time.

February, 11th. we come to a high H ll, midway were was a great Tree, whence we might see both North and South the Atlantick Ocean; one of the Cimerons took our Captain by the hand, and led him up thither, who likewise called us up to it. The Tree was cur, and several steps made in it to ascend; near unto the top was made a convenient Bower, wherein Ten or Twelve Men might easily sit.

Being throughly satisfied with the sight, we descended, and continued our former journey; when

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when we came to the Champion Country we found the Grass of extraordinary height. The Inhabitants are forced to burn it thrice a Year that their Cattel may feed on it; after which it springs up fresh in three Days; its Stalks are as big as a Wheaten Reed, and though Cattel feed on it, yet in a few Days it grows to high that they cannot reach it.

After we were come within a Days Journey of Panama, for fear of being discovered, we went out of the ordinary way, and came to a Grove within a League of Panama; thence we fent a Cimeron, who had been formerly at Panama, in the Habit of a Negree, to learn on what night (for they travel from Panama to Venta-Cruz by Night, by reason they have no shades there, but from thence to Nombre de Dios, by Day, for that Country there abounds in Woods) they were to carry their Treafure to Nambre de Dios; who returning, certified us that the Treasurer of Lima was to go that Night with Eight Moyles laden with Gold, and one with lewels. And further, that there were Two Recoes, Fifty Moyles in each, laden mostly with Victuals, with some little quantity of Silver, to come forth that Night after the other. Hereupon we marched till we came within Two Leagues of Venta Cruz; two of our Cimerons sent before, found a Spaniard whom they brought to us; who examin ing him, were confirmed of the truth of that or Spy had told us. This Soldier having learned who our Captain was, prayed him to preferve him from the fury of the Cimerons, and fee that he was a Soldier, and affured him of more Gold that Night then they could dispose of, besides Jewels, &C. &c. That he would let him have so much as might

fusfice him and his Mistress to live upon,

Being at the place appointed, our Captain with half his Men lay on one fide of the Way about Fifty. Paces of, in the long Grass; John Owenham with the Cipiain of the Cimerons, and other half on the other side of the Way, the like distance; but so far diftant that by that time the one company could feize on the Moyles, the other might take the hind. most; and likewise that if we should have any, Skirmish that Night we might not endamage our own Men. We had not lain thus, much above 20 Hour, when we heard the Recoes coming and going betwixt Panama and Venta-Cruz. And though ftrict Charge was given, that none of our Men should ftir as any passed from Venta-Cruz, as know. ing they had nothing but Merchandise; yet Robert Pike, one of our Men forgot himself and enticeing a Cimeron, pull'd him down again, yet the Gentleman took notice of him, seeing one all in White, (for we bad pur our Shirts over our Cloths, that if: we should happen to Skirmish with them we might know our Men in the Night) and presently put Spurs to his Horse. This alteration of his Horses. pace was observed by our Captain, who therefore suspected we were discoverd, but could not imagine by whole Fault. Yet supposing it might be by reason of the danger of the Place, we say still in expediation of their coming, who by this time were within half a League of us, and had come but that this Gentleman meeting them, reported what he had feer, and perfuaded the Treasurer it was either Captain Drake, or some from him, who

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Nombre de Dios, were resolved to have it here, and thereupon he prevailed with him to turn his Rocoes out of the way, and to let other Rocoes which were laded most with Victuals, to pass on, in regard, the loss of them would be considerable. Thus were we disappointed of a most rich Booty.

The other two Recoes coming up we feized up on them. One of their chief Carriers told our Captain how we were discovered, and withal ad-Whereup-: vised us to shift for ourselves becimes. on Pedro, the chief of the Cimerons; told us that there were but two ways for escape, either to travel back the same secret way we came, for four Leagues, into the Wood; or elfe to make a way thorough Venta Cruz, by our Swords; The latter of which notwithstanding the dangerousness of it, our Captain tole, as being the shortest way, Therefore commanding all to refresh themselves. be told them his Resolutions, asking Pedro if he would give him his Hand, not to forlake him, which be willing did, Vowing that he would rather die at his Feet than leave him to the Enemies Bury, if he held this courfe. Thus we took our Journey to Venta-Cruz, wish belp of the Moyles, till we came within a Mile of the Town, where we turned the Recoes, charging their Conductors not to follow us. There the way is cut through the Wood, so as two Recoes may pals by one another Forthole Woods grow- as thick as our thickest Medges in England:

A Company of Soldiers come our against us to the middle of this Wood, with whom a Conver-

of Figers joyned; Our Captain informed of their coming by two Cimerons sent before, gave Charge that none of us should Shoot till the Spaniards had Fired. When they came up, their Captain charged ours to yield themselves Prisoners, which our Captain refusing, they immediately fired, doing us no confiderable hurr, save only John Harris one of our company was kill'd. But our Captain perceiving there Shot flacking, gave us a fign to dilcharge upon them, and then march onwards with Intent to close with them. They retired to a place of greater freng h, and we haftened our pace to prevent it. Which the Cimerons perceiving (though frighted with the Shot they had steped aside) ruthed forwards with their Arrows ready in their Bows, Leaping, and Dancing, and Singing, To Pebo, To Pebo; and so continued till we over took some of the Enemy, who conveyed themselves within the Woods to have taken their finad at us, our Cimerons break in through the thickest of them, forcing them to fly; divers of our men were wounded and one Cimeron killed, who yet revenged his his own Death before he died. Thus we entred the Town, being about Forty or Fifty Houses, having both a Governor and other Officers, and some Fair-Houses, with some Store Houses, befides the Monastery.

We found here three Gentlewomen lately delivered off Children, who were come hisher from Nombre de Dios, to bring forth their Children, because it hath been observed than no Spaniard, or White, could ever be delivered at Nomtre de Dios, but the Children died within three

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Days; yet being brought up here, or in Panama, Five or Six Years, and then brought to Nombre da Dios, if they escape Sickness Six Weeks, they live as Healthy as any where. These Gentlewomen, or our first coming, were in great Fear, yet, Our Captain having commanded the Cimerons to hurt none, save those that were Armed, they received no Hirm. Having set our Guards on all Passages to peevent Danger, we stayed in this Town an Hour and an half refreshing our selves, and our Company and the Cimerons had got some Pillage. A little before we departed Twelve Horsemen came from Panama, supposing we had been gone, entred the Town but were forced quickly to retire.

Thus having dispatched our Business in this Town, we marched over the Bridge, observing the same order as formerly, and our Captain longing to be at his Ships, hastened his Journey as much as pressible, by Reason whereof we marched with

bungry Stomache.

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In our absence the Cimerons we lest with our Men had built a little Town, three Leagues off where our Ship lay, where our Captain at their entreaty made some stay, and supplyed us with Shoes, which had been wore out in our Journey. These Cimerons were very serviceable to us, being to us Guards, Intelligences, Surveyors, &c. And when any of our Men were tired, two of them would take him up and carry him two Miles together, and likewise shewed themselves very Valiant.

As our entrance into this Town our Captain dispatcht a Cimeron with an Order and Token to the

to the Master of our Ship, who being come, was quickly lent on Board and shewing a Tooth-Pike of Gold, which he faid our Captain had fent for Token to Edward Hixom, with Charge to meet bim at luck a River, tho' the Mafter knew it was the Captain's yet by Reason of his sormer order be demurred; which the Cimerons perceiving, told him because it was Night when he was sent, our Captain could not fend a Letter, but with the Point, of his Knife wrote upon the Tooth-Pike; whereupon the Mafter, looking upon it, read it, and being confirmed of the Truth of it, prepared accordingly, and repaired to the Mouth of River of Tortuges, where we met so our mucual Rejoycing : We feem'd to those who had been at rest aboard, strangely Metamorph z'd, which might probably been thought our long Fasting and Travel, but our inward Grief, for being frustrated of our Defign, was no doubt they mainted Caufe,

Thus returned from Panama, our Captain purpoling further to attempt the same Journey, he would not suffer the Edge of his Men to be rebated. And therefore, having a Design to attempt in some other Places, and particularly Veragna, a rich Town, lying between Nombre de Dios and Nicaragua, where is Richest Mine of Gold on this North side, he asked his Company their Opinions, some thought it best to procure more Victuals, that we might keep close till a conveinient Time, which might be easily done, seeing the Viduals Frigates were not defended; where the Treasure Frigates, were well Manned, Others were

for Intercepting the Frigates laden with Treasure both because we had Store of Victuals, and that they might be had at any time, Whereas Treasure was only to be found when the Fleet is therewhich. was now, The Cimerons being asked their Opinion: declared that near Veragua Suigrior Pezezo their: Mafter from whom they had fled had dwelt in a frong Store-House, above nineteen Years, who seldom went Abroad, and that he kept a Hundred Slaves in the Mines; each oblidg'd to bring daily of gain a Pezoes of Gold for himfelf, and two for his Woman (eight Shillings and Three Pence the Peozoe) whereby he had gathered a vast Treasure. who cruel and coverous, never went abroad, but with five or fix Men in his Guard, and always in fear; and that car Captain were resolved, they would so conduct him thither, as he should not be descryed, but might surprize them; and that although his House were very strong yet they could easily procure him Access to his Treasure.

Our Caprain having beard all their Opinions, concluded to reconcile the two first Opinions, and therefore sent John Oxenham Eastward to provide for Victuals, he himself resolving to go Westward in the Minion, to lie off on the Cabez to attend the Frigats that transported the treasure: But he disliking the Cimerons Proposal, lest our Men might thereby be wearied, whom we designed to strengthen for his next Service, Therefore did dimiss such of the Cimorons as were desirous to go, with such Gists as were most pleasing, entertaining still Aboard these that were willing to stay, and so they steered

steered their Course as it is said.

The Minion about the Cabezas met with a Frigite of Nicaragua, in which was some Gold, bav-ing a Genoa Pilor, who being civilly used, certified our Captain of the State of the Town and Harbour, and of a Frigare wherein was a Million of Gold, ready to depart to a few Days, offering to conduct him to it, if he would do him right; for that he knew the Channel fo well, that he could enter lafely by N ghr, and unterly undescried; and that because the way by Land from the Point is far and difficult, and by Sea but five Leagues, and though we were discovered, we might disparch our Businels before the Town could have Notice. He likewise rold us he heard of Drake's being on the Coaft, whereby they were greatly afraid, but hid not as yet provided themselves against him.

Our Captain hearing this had a Mind to return to his Ship, to have been better informed of the Place by some Cimerons there; but the Genease urged to lose no time, promising Success if we delayed not; and therefore our Captain following his

Adv'ce, fer in for to enter the Harbour.

But when we a me to the Month of it, we heard a Report of two Chambers, and about a League off, two answering them, whereby our Genoefe suspected we were discovered, affaring us that his Order was taken since his Departure, Not only this, but Providence likewise crossed our Designs; for the Wind that formerly was Easter-ly rurned to the Wast; whereupon we returned to our Ship, where on Sheer-Thursday we met accord-

ing to appoinment with our Bear, who had emproved his time better than we, having taken a Frigate where in were ten Men, great ftore of Maize, Twenty Eight fat Hogs, and Two hundred Hens, our Caprain unladed her, and made her up for a Man of War, having heard by the Spaniards, that they were building I wo thile Gallies in Nombre de Dios, to waft the Care Pleet, to and fro, but not yet lanched wherefore he proposed to take that Fleet, and to encourage his Company, feasted them sumptuously that Easter-Day, the 20th March.

The next Day with this new Frigat and Bear weser for Cativaas, and landed Two Days after, staying il Noon, when seeing a Sail to the Westward, we plyed towards her, and she bare with us till they fa w we were no Spaniards, and their Captain suppessing us those English Men he had heard A COLD DESIGNATION OF

of, he made towards us.

He was a French Caprain of New-Havana, and being diftrest, he prayed our Captain to help him to some Water; for that he had nothing but Wine and Cyder aboard, which had greatly empaired the health of his Men. Our Captain, fent him some Reliet for the Present, willing him to follow us to the next Porr, where he should be better supplyed: He sent our Captain a Case of Pistols and a guilt Cymeter (which had been the late King of France's whom Monsieur Mongomery hurt in the Eye, and was given him by Mr. Scroffe,) and our Captain required him with a Chain of Gold, and a Tablet. This Captain reported to us the first news of the Maffacre in Paris at the King, of Navares Marrige on Sr. Barebolomews Day laft, of the Admiral of France's

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france's being slain in his Cruelties. he told what samous Reports he had heard of us; and he defired to know of our Captain what way he might compals his Voyage, Tho' our Captain was jealous of him, yet upon Consultation he resolved to take him and divide his Men, and put them with ours proportionably: so as we needed not to sear much hurt of them, that we might both gratise them and serve our wan turn. Having thus agreed with him we sent for the Cimerons; two of them were brought aboard our Ship, to give the French Assurance of his Agreement.

As soon as we had surnish'd our selves, and refresh'd the French, which was done in five or fix.
days; taking twenty of the French, and fisteen of
ours, with one Cimeron, and leaving both our Ships
in safe Road, we man'd our Frigate and two Pinnaces, and went toward Rio Francisco, and because
it had not Water enough for our Frigate we lest
ber at the Cabezas, man'd with French and English
to Robers Noble, to stay there till our Pinnaces retuin'd; and then bare to Rio Francisco, where our
Caprains landed, and ordered them that had the
Charge of the Pinnaces, to be there the fourth Day
following.

And thus knowing that the Carriages went now dayly from Panama to Nombre de Dios, we went secretly through the Woods, towards the Highway betwirt them; it is reckoned five Leagues by Sea, but the way we went was seven. When we were come within an English Mile of the way we past the Night in great Silence, in a convenient Place, where we heard the Carpenters working in

their Ships as they usually do by Reason of the heat of the Day there. The next Morning upon hearing the great Number of Bells, the Cimerons rejoyced, as having that Opportunity again, of which we were disappointed before, now they affured us we should have more Gold then we could bear away, as in truth it fell ont: For there came three Recoes, one of fifty Moyles; the other two of seventy each. Which carried in all near thirry Tun of Silver, we put our selves in Readiness, and went down near the way, where we flayed not not long before we faw them, and taking hold of the foremost and hindermost Moyles, all the rest staved as their Manner is. They were guarded with about forty five Soldiers, which occasioned some small Skirmiff, in which conflict the French Captain was dangerously wounded, and one Cimeron; but in the End we put them to Flight, and then we unladed the Moyles, and being weary we were content to take as little with us as we could eafily carry, hiding the rest in convenient Places. But when we had disposed of all our Matters being about two Hours) and were read to march back. we heard both Horse and Foot coming as it seemed to the Moyles, for they did not follow us, after we entered the Woods, and the French Captain disabled by reason of his Wounds, staying boping thereby to recover his Strength. But after we had marched two Leagues, the French Soldiers complaining that they wanted one of their Men, it was found upon Examination that he had drunk too much Wine, and over lading himself with Pillage and basting to go before us, lost himself in the Woods

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Woods; and as we afterwards knew, he was taken by the Spaniards that Night, and upon Torture shewed them where we hid our Treasure.

We marched all that Day and the next, to Rio Francisco to meet our Pinnaces. Where upon we were a ffraid that they had taken or spoiled ours, our Captain having given them a strict. Charge to repair thither: but the Night, before ther having fallen much Rain, and the Wind contrary and boysterous, our Pinnaces could not come thither. whereby they were preserved from the Danger of falling into the Spaniards Hands, who had been fent on purpose to take our Pinnaces upon their hearing that we intercepted the Treasure, our Captain fearing, lest having taken our Pinnaces, they had forced our Men by Torture to confess where his Frigate and Ships were; yet he comforted us when we were fearing the worft, and faid to us. It is no Time now to fear but rather to haft, to prevent that which is feared : and suppose the Enemy to have raken our Frigats, yet it would , require time to examine Mariners, and to exce-, cute their Resolution; before which Time we , might ger to our Ships, tho' not by Land, yet by Water. Let ue, therefore, nake a Raft with-. Trees that are happily brought down the River , this last Storm, and put our selves to Sea; I will , be one, who will be the other? John Smith, offered him elf. and two French Men that could fwim well, and a Cimeron, especially Pedro (who was left behind, because he could not row) the Rafr wasfired, and a Sail of Buker-Sack prepared an Oar was shaped out of a young Tree to ferre for the WI

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for a Rudder. Our Captain at his Departure promiled, that if it pleased God he got safe aboard his Frigate, he would in despite of the Spaniards, get them all aboard. Thus they failed three Lagues fitting continually up to the waist in Water, and at every furge of the Waves to the Armpits, whereby their Skins were much fretted. At last 11 eysee the two Pinnaces to our Capains great Jay, who knowing them, chearfully declared to the fest, nor suspecting any such Matter, and Nghi and Wind growing on, were forced to turn in o Cover behind the Point to flay that Night, which our Captain seeing put his Rafter ashore, and ranby Land about the Point, where he found them, who upon sight of him made as much haft to have him a board, being afraid he was chafed by the Enimy, feeing him thus running, and arrended by fo few. But when he was goat aboard he-rid them of their Donbts, shewing then a Quoit of Gold, thanking God, that our Voyage was made. And he sold the French Men that their Captain, with two of his Men, were left behind fore wounded, but it should be no D. sadvantage to them That Night our Captain rowed to Rio Francisco where he took in the rest with the Treasure; and dawning of the Day sailed back to our Fright, and from thence to our Ships and then divided the Gold and Silver equally betwire the French and English.

A bout a Formight after, having taken all Neffaries out of our Ship into our Frigate, and given her to the Spaniards, we had detained all this time we fet our with the French Ship, riding some Days by the Cabezas. In the mean Time our Captain

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tent twelve of our Men with sixteen Cimerons, to try if they could liberate the French Captain that was taken or at least, bring away the Treasure we had hid, John Oxenbam, and Thomas Sherwell were intrusted with it, For they would by no means hazard our Captain, who yet conveyed them ashore at Rio Francisco, where he received one of the French men: who having escaped the Spaniards, was now coming towards our Pinnace, he told us, that within half an Hour after our Departure the Spaniards over took them, and took his Captain, and his Companion; but that he escaped by reason he cast away all his Carrage, and that thereby he made himself for for Flight.

As for our Silver we hid, he thought it was all carried away; for near Two Thouland Spaniards and Negroes were digging up all the Ground there about for it: Notwithstanding this our Men went to the place, and for all the narrow search that wasmade, brought back to our Frigat Thirty Bars of Silver, and some Quoits of Gold now we proposed to go homewards, and our Captain in order thereunto, designed to look for a sufficient Ship to carry so much Victuals, might serve

for our Voyage,

The French Men having formerly gone from us, met with us again, and very loth to leave us; but accompanied us to St Bernards and would have gone further, but that we heard the F'eet was ready to fail for Spain, riding near Cartagena Thus we departed from them, passing by Carthagena, in Sight of all the Fleet with a Flag of St George in the Maia Top of our Frigar, with Silk Streamers and

and Ancients down to the Water, failing small Sail about Midnight we took a Frigate came from Rio Grand, of Twenty Five Tuns, laden with Maiz, Hens, and Hogs, with some Honey. (Which was then very ufeful, as reviving our crazed People.) The next Morning we fet the Priloners ashore and with our Stop sailed to Cabezas, where we heav'd all our Lading a fhore, and brought our Prigats on the Carine, and new tallowed them. Being ready to depart, we burnt our Pinnaces that the Cimerons might have the Iron Work, and our Captain defired Pedro, with some others of them. to take what they had a mind to in the Ship, promiling to with hold nothing from the without which we could subaft in our Voyage, and that he would look out some Silks and Linnen for their Wives: which while he was chosing out of his Trunks, Fedro elpyed the Cymeter the French Cap. tain had given him, and had a great Mind to it, and being leth to ask our Captain for it himself. he defired another to do it for him, promiting him, a Quoit of Gald for his Pains, and that he would give our Captain Four other great Quoies, Out Captain being accordingly amoved for it, though unwilling to part with it, yet willing to gratifie him that had deserved it so well, gave it him. He was exceedingly rejoyced here at, declaring that he would pretent his King with it, and in requiral, he defired our Captain to accept four Pieces of Gold. Our Captain received it in most kindSort, but put it not to his own private Uie, but caused it to be cast to the whole Adventure; saying that it was Reason, that they which bore part of his Burthen

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then in setting him to Sea, should share in the Profit. Thus we took our Leave of that People setting over to the Islands of —, and thence towards Cape St. Anthony; but being to stand for the Havana, we plyed to the Windward several Days, at which time we took a small Bark, in which were Two Hundred Hides and a Pump, which we set in our Frigate. The Bark, as not useful for us, we give them again, and a sterwards came to Capi Sv. Anthony; where we refreshed ourselves, and took Two Hundred and Fifty Turtles by Night,

which we powdered and dried for our Ule.

There were at this Time belonging to the feveral Plantations of the Spaniards above Two Hundred Frigats Iome of One Hundred and Twenty, some of Twelve, but most of Thirty, or Forty Tuns; most of which During our Abode in those Parts we took, and some of them twice or thrice, and yet never burnt, nor funk any of them, unless Men of War, sent against us, or set to entrap us. The Men we used very civilly, either immedistely by Difmissing them, on if we kep: themany Time providing for them as for ourselves, and sheltered them from the Rage of the Cimerons. We fer Sail-from this Cape of St. Anthony, and performed our Voyage very prosperously. For where. as our Captain intended to touch at New found land here to hive watered, being very scarce of it, i pleased God, to give us such store of Rain-Water that we were sufficiently furnished. Within Thirry Days, we past from the Cape of Florida to the Isles of Scilly, and so arrived at Plimouth on Sunda about Sermon time, August 9 h, 1573.

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Sir Francis Drakes

Second VOYAGE.

Aptain Francis Drake, having in a former Voyage in the years one Thousand Five, Hundred and Seventy Two, and Seventy Three, had some View of the South Atntick, and thereupon conceiving a defire of beg better acquainted with it, tho' he was croffed his Delign for several Years, partly through teret Eavy, and partly by his Serving here for his rince and Country; at length in the year ose Thound Five Hundred and Seventy Seven. by Graous Commission from his Sovereign and by kelp f divers Friends Adventures, he fitted himself vith Five Ships, viz the Pelican Admiral, burthen Hundred Tuns, Captain General Francis Drake. he Elizabeth Vice Admiral, burthen 80 Tuns, Captain John Winter; the Marigold, a bark of Thirty Tuns, Captain John Thomas; the Sman, at Friboar of Fifty Tuns, Captain John Chefter; nd the Christopher, a Pinnace of Fifteen Tuns.

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The Ships he Manned with a Hundred and Sixy Four able Men, and furnished them with all Necessaries, not forgetting Ornaments and delights paving with him several expert Musicians; he likewise made some Pinnaces, but carried Aboard in Pieces for to be set up when Occasion served Thus surnished, we set sail from Plymouth, Nov 15. 1557, at Five a Clock in the Asternoon; but meeting with a contrary Wind, we were forced to put in at Falmouth. The next Day there arose a Storm that the Admiral and Marigold were fain to cut their Main-Mast; and therefore, when the Storm was over we returned to Plimouth to repair our Damages; which done we put to Sea again Decemb. 13. when we were out of Sight of Land, we easily conjectured whither our General intended by his Course, and his Appointing Mogadore our Place of Meeting, if any of our Ships should

be parted from the Fleet. The first Land we had fight of was Cape Cansine in Barbary, on Christmas-Day in the Morning The Shore is white Sand, the inland Mountains in 32 deg. 30 min. North lat, Coasting from hence 18 Leagues Southward, we arrived at the Island Mogadore before named. It is under the King of Fest, in 31 deg. 40 min, a Mile of the Shore, making a good Harbour between the Land and it. It is uninhabited, but a League in Circum ference, overgrown with Shrubs, not unlike out Privet, full of Doves, and much frequented by ravenous Birds. At the South Side of it are three hollow Rocks, under which are Store of wholsome, but ugly Fish. We sent a Boar to found the Harbour, and finding it fafe, we brought in our Ships, Decemb. 27. and continued there till the End of the Month, fetting up one of our Pinnaces. The Inhabitants perceiving us, gave us Signs Sign who the Ash

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Signs of their Defire to be brought Aboard, to whom our General fent a Boat, in which two of the Moors were received, one of ours being left.

Afhore as a Pledge.

We entertained them very courteoufly, that they might thereby understand that we came in Peace. offering to Traffick for their Conntry Commodities. To this they agreed, promising, to bring fuch Things as they had to exchange for ours. It is a Law among them to drink no Wine, notwithflanding privately they tafte it Liberally, as we found: At their Return they restored our Pledge. The next Day they brought with them Camels in Shew, loaden with Wares; and therefore according to order (our General being then after in the Island) we shut off a Boat: Our Boar being come to Land, John Fry, one of our Men miltrufting no Danger stept out of the Boat, but was presently laid hold of, and carried away. The Cause of this was a Defire the King had to know whence our Fleet was; whether it were a Porerunner of the King of Portugals; but he having declared who we were, was immediately fent back with a Present to his Captain. But in the mean Time our Caprain refenting it, landed his Company, and marched into the Country withour Reliftance, wherefore having provided forme Wood, and viewed an old Fort built by the King of Portugal, now ruined by this King, we departed Decemb. 13. for Cape Blank; so that when Fry return'd we were gone, yet the King fent him home to England in an English Merchant. Till January 4th. we had Foul Weather; yet

we reached Cape de Guerre, where we took 3 Spanish Fishermen, and carried with us to Rio del Oro under the Trop of Cancer, where we took a Carvel; from thence we Sailed to Cape Barbas, and took another Carvel, and

Fanuary 16th to Blank.

This Cape lyeth in 20 deg. 30 min. on the North Side, relembling the Corner of a Wall; the Land betwixt it and Barbas, is low and fandy. Here we observed the South Guards (called the Crossiess) 9 deg. 30 min. above the Horizon. We took a Spanish Ship riding here; all her Men having fled, save two, and carried her with the rest into the Harbour, 3 Leagues within the Cape.

This being a plentiful Place, our General proposed to stay a While to refresh his Men. During our Aboad, he was visited by the People of the Country, who brought down a Woman a Moor, with an Infant hanging by her dry Dug, having scarce Life in Her, to be sold as a Cow and a Calf, but our General would not deal in such Goods. They also brought Ambergrase, and Gums to exchange for Water; of which they are very scarce; our General gave them Water, but would take nothing for it, as also some of our Victuals; their Manner of Eating whereof was Inhuman

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Having trimmed our Ships and discharged the Spaniards, save one we took with us, we departed for the Islands of Cape de Verd, intending there to take in Water, for that from thence we intended straight for Brazil, without touching Land. And having the Wind at N. E. and E. N. E. Trade Winds being usual in those Places, we Coasted Bonavista, and the next Day, January 28. we came to Anchor in the West Part of the Island Maio in 15 deg. being high Land, save only the Northwest Part, a League from the Sea very low, and is Inhabited by the Portugueze:

Landing here we found a great many ruinous Houses, with a poor naked Chappel; The Springs and Wells were stopped up, and we could have no Water for our Use, wherefore we marched up to seek some, or at least to see if the People could be prevailed with to help us. In this our Journey we found the Soil very fruitful, full of Fig-Trees, and in the Vallies where their Cottages were; Vineyards bearing ripe Grapes, the now in Winter (the Sun scarce ever withdrawing himself from them.) There were also Coco-Trees, no Branches sprouting forth but at the Top, with several others. We found good Water in se-

veral Places, but being far of the Road, we could not carry it to our Ships, The People would not come near us, keeping themfelves close in their Houses.

This Mand hath great store of Goats, Hens, and Salt made Naturally by the Sun's Heat, so that of the Product thereof they keep continual Traffick with the adjacent Islands. We departed thence January 30th. Next Day we passed St. Jago, 10 Leagues West, in the same Latitude, inhabited by Portugals and Moors. The Portugals being formerly fole Lord's of that Country, uted that Rigor towards their Slaves, that they were forc'd to try some Means of Help, and thereupon fled to the Mountainous Parts, whereby continual escapes encreasing to a great Number, they now live in that Terrour of their Oppressors, that they endure no less Bondage in Mind than formerly in Body; besides the Damages in their Goods and Cattel, they fuffer daily from them.

On the South-West of this Island we took a Portugueze laden with Wine, Woollen, and Linnen Cloth, &c. bound for Brazil. As we passed by in Sight of 3 of their Towns, They shot off 3 great Pieces, which we Answered. Twelve Leagues South of St. Jago, lyes that Island called by the Portugueze

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eth a Steep hill 6 Leagues high, within the Bowels of which is a constant Fire, which breaketh out with Violence 4 Times an Hour. Herein is engendered a great quantity of Pumice Stones, which being by the Vehemency of the Fire, carried up into the Air, fall down upon the Hill, and many Times into the Sea. The rest of the Island is Fruitful, and Inhabited by Por-

tugals. Two Leagues to the South of this Island, lies a pleasant Island full of Trees, which are always Green, whence it is called the Brave-Island; being a Store-House of many Fruits, as Fige, Coco's, Plantains, Oranges, Full of Streams of Water: But there is no convenient Road for Ships. For after long Sounding, we could find no Ground at any Hand, neither was it ever known, that any Line would fetch Ground in any Place about the Island. So that the Top of Fogo, burneth not so high in the Air, but that the Root of Brava is buried as low in the Seas. The only Inhabitant of this Island is an Hermit, as we suppose, for we faw but one House, built as it seems for fuch Purpose; and he was so delighted in his folitary Life, he would by no means

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abide our coming, but fled, leaving be Creati other Idolatrous trash.

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Here we dismised the Portugals, taken at St. Jago, and gave them for their Ship, our new Pinnace, with Provision to carry them home.

Having thus taken in fresh Water, we departed Feb. 2d. and fell in the Coast of Brazil, Apr. 5th. 1576. During which Voyage, where we faw nothing but Sea and Air; as we beheld the wonderful Works of God in his Creatues, so likewise we did taste the goodness thereof, for relief of our necessi-We often had adverse Winds, and fometimes Calms, and also terrible Lightnings and Thunder, yet with a mixture of -Comforts; for it pleased God that (whereas we were but badly furnished with Water) when we were within four Degrees of the Line on this side, and past it so many on the other, we had every Day some Rain, whereby our want of Water was much fupplied. This was also observable, that notwithstanding the badness of the Passage, and Storms we sometimes had, yet not one of us loft our Company, fave only the Portugal Prize for one Day, but next Day found us again. Among the many strange Creatures

Creatures we saw, we took particular Notice of a flying Fish, as big as the ordinary Pilchards, its Fins are of the length of its whole Body. refembling and supplying the use of Wings; for therewith, when it is chased by bigger Fish, and cannot escape by Swimming, it lifteth it felf above the Water, and flyeth a pretty way, sometimes lighting on Boats or Barks. Quills thereof are proportionable fet together, and a thin Flim, so that they would ferve for a longer or higher Flight, but that the dryneis of them is fuch, that unless moistned every 10 or twelve Strokes, they grow stiff and unfit for Motion. The encrease of these Creatures is wonderful, which if it had not been fo, their kind could not have been continued, they being a Prey to so many Creatures, and when they flee into the Air, in fhunning one hazard, they commonly incur another, by some ravenous Fowl. When we came within 3 Leagues. of Brazil, in 31 deg. 30 min. South-Latitude, having 12 fathom Water, we were discovered by the Inhabitants, and we saw huge Fires, made by them in feveral Places, which Custom they thought to be Univerfal among Christians and Heathers, yet is differently used by them, to wit, for a Sacrifice. crifice to Devils, with many other Conjurations, casting up heaps of Sand, &c. that if any Ships stay upon their Coast, their Ministring Spirits may make wrack of them, which the Portugueze have found to their Loss. But this devilish intent of their's was of no Effect to us; for though we had great Storms, yet we fustained no Damage, but the feperating our Ships: And feeing we could find no Habour thereabouts, we coalted a long Southward, till April 14th. In the Morning we passed by Cape St. Mary, in 35 deg.near the Mouth of the River Plate. and running within it 6 or 7 Leagues we came to Anchor under another Cape, which our General after called Cape Joy, because the Second Day after our Anchoring here, the Christopher we had lost in the former Storm came to us again. The cares our General took besides the main Care of effecting his Voyage, were these to keep our whole Fleet together; to get fresh Water for our Men, and to refresh them when wearred: And therefore, at our departure from Cape de Verd, the next place of Meeting, (if we should be dispersed, or for Watering) was appointed to be the River of Plate. The Country thereabout is Temperate, of a sweet Air, and fruitful Soil: And hath among

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among other Things, plenty of large Deer.

We removed thence 12 Leagues further, where was a long trace of Rocks, not far from the Main, making a commodious Harbour, especially against the South-wind, and rode till the 20th. Day, where we killed a store of Seals, We weighed again hence and sailed further up the River, till we had but 3 Fathom, and were in fresh Water, but because the Winds were strong and could have no safe Harbour there, we went to Sea again, April 27th. The Land here lieth S. S. W. and N. N. E. With Shoal Water, some 3 or 4 Leagues off into the Sea; its in 35 deg. 20 min. or better South-Latitude.

At our coming to Sea, the Swan lost Company of us, and therefore our General, to prevent the like in those that remainded, knowing that the Coast (it drawing now toward Winter) used to be subject to Tempes tuous Weather, determined to seek out some convenient Harbour, so searched all that Coast, from 36 to 47. deg. but sound none, And May 8th. by another Storm the Counter was severed from us. May 12th we saw Land, in 47 deg. where came to Anchor in such Road as we could for the Time Our General named the place Cape Hope.

by Reason of a Bay within, which promise a convenient Habour. But by reason of the many Rocks lying off it, without Trial sirst made.

Our General (who never was want in Matters of Importance to trust to other Mens Care) went himself, with some others in a Boat. May 13. to Sound it out: And being now nigh the Shore, suddenly a thick Fog arose with a great Tempest; our General thought it now best to Return to his Ship: But the Fog was fo thick, that they could see none of us. Captain Thomas, out of Love to our General, Hazarded in with his Ship, where we found him, and received him Aboard, and then dropt an Anchor there, and lay fafe during the Storm, while we were toffed at Sea. The next Day the Weather being Fair, our General went Ashoar, and by making of Fires the Ships that were dispersed met: Except the Swan, and our Portugal Prize the Mary.

In this Place (the People being fled for Fear of our Coming) we found near the Rocks, in Houses made for that Purpose, so Offriches at least, with other Fowls, some dryed and some drying for their Provision. The Offriches Thighs were as big as ordinary Legs of Mutten: They cannot

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Fly, but Run so swiftly that a Man cannot over take them, nor come within Shot of them. We found the Instruments those People use to take them with: Among which this, is one; They have a large Plumb of Feathers, tyed together upon the End of a Staff, in the Fore-part it resembles the Head, Neck, and Bulk of an Offrich, in the Hinder-part spreading itself out so large as to hide the Body of a Man. With this they drive them into some Neck of Land by the Sea, where spreading long Nets, with their Dogs, they overthrow them. The Country is very Pleasant, and of a fruitful Soil.

Being afterwards driven to this Place again, we had great Familiarity with the People, who Rejoyced at our Return, because we had done no Hurt; But because this Place was not fit for our Purpose, we departed May 15th. and held our Course S. and by W. In 47 deg. 30 min. we found a Bay Convenient for us, in which we Anchored May 17th. and the next Day went further in where we Abode 15 Days.

The first Day of our Arrival here, our General sent Captain Winter, Southward, he himself going to the North, in Search of the 2 Ships, and it pleased God he met with

with the Swan, which he brought with him into the Harbour; where being unladen, She was cast off, and her Iron-Work and other Necessaries reserved for Use, the remainder being made Fire-Wood, the other

Ship we could not as yet hear off.

After a little stay here, some of our Men being Ashear, in an Island near the Main, the People of the Country shewed themfelves to us, with Leaping, Dancing, Shouting, &c. after their Manner. Our General fent a Boat to them, with Knives, Bells, Bugles and such Things, where upon they Assembled on a Hill, near the Water-side, and sent 2 of their Company, running one after the other with great Pace; but when they drew near, they Halted, refusing to come up; which our Men perceiving fent fuch Things as they had, and laid them in their View, and as foon as our Men were departed, they came and took them; leaving in exchange thereof, Feathers, and Bone made in fashion, of a Toothpike, Carved about the Top, 6 inches long. Whereupon our General with divers others at low Water fent over to the Main. Against his coming they remained still on the Hill, setting themselves all in one Rank, ordaining one of them to Run from one of it to other, and back again, from over I Body Sun, ing it ter th

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from one end of it to the other, and back again, East and West, holding his Hands over his Head, and yielding forward his Body toward the rising and setting of the Sun, and every second or third Turn erecting it towards the Body of the People aster their Ridiculous Manner: When they saw us ascending the Hill to them, they seemed afraid. Which our General seeing retired; whereby they were consisted we had no design to Injure them, therefore they came down with great Speed after us, and Trassicked with us. The Wares we had from them were Arrows of Reeds, Feathers, and Bones as aforesaid.

They go Naked, except a Skin of Fur they cast about their Shoulders, when they sit still; but when they are doing any Work, they gird it about their Loyns. They were their Hair long, and when they Travel they put it up with a Roll of Ostrich Feathers, using those Rolls likewise for Quivers, and for carrying Provision, some on each side within these Rolls (for a sign of Honour) have a large plain Feather, shewing like Horns afar off.

They Paint their Bodies, with divers Colours: Some Wash their Faces with Surpher, some Paint their whole Bodies Black,

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leaving only their Neck White; fome has one Shoulder Black another White, and their Sides and Legs after the same Manner, the Black part hath set upon it White Moons, and the White Black Suns, which are the Marks and Characters of their God's.

This Advantage (I conceive) they have of Painting their Bodies; that it armeth them against the nipping Cold, for the Colours being soak'd into the inner part of their Skin, fills up the Pores so close that no Cold can enter: They have clean, comely and strong Bodies, are swift of Foot, and Active.

It's ftrange to think how they, having never before known Christians, in a short Time were so kind, Judgeing us a People they ought to serve, and not injure; esteeming our General as a Father, us as Brethren. One of the chiefest of them receiving a Cap of our Generals went a little from us, and Pierced his Leg with an Arrow, till the Blood slew out, hereby signifying his unseigned Love. They were in all, that Conversed with us, about 50.

In the Southermost part of this Bay, there is a fresh Water River. There is a great many Islands, of which some have such flore

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store of Seals as would maintain an Army of Men: Others are in like fort replenish'd with Fowl. We could not perceive that the People had any Boats or Canoes to come to these Islands. The Victuals they eat are generally Raw. They go all armed with Bows an Ell long, with Arrows of Reeds, and headed with Flint-Stone; Artificially cut and fastened.

This Bay by reason of plenty of Seals, we called Seal Bay (for we killed 200 in one Hour.) And being now well provided, we failed thence, June 3. towards the Pole Antractick. Jane 12. we Anchored in a little Bay and stayed two Days, discharging our Counter the Christopher, which we laid up here.

June 14th. We departed and kept our Course till the 17th then we Anchored in a Bay, in 50 deg. 20 min. distant not above a Degree of the Mouth of the Streights, through which lay our Way to the South-Sea.

Here our General altered his Course, and Steered Northward, to see after our Ship we had Loft, because that if we entered the Streights without her, it would go hard with her, and next Day being June 19th. towards Night, within a few Leagues of

St.

St. Julian we found her, and because both Ship and Men were distressed by Weather, our General bare into St. Julian. June 20th that he might repair her, and refresh them. It standeth in 49 deg. : min. South Lat. and hath on the South Side of the Harbour Picked Rocks, and in the Harbour many Islands; being come to Anchor, our General Rowed further in a Boat, to find out a Place for Watering: At his Landing 2 of the Inhabitants (by Magellane called Paragous or Pentagours from their huge Stature and Strength) Vifited him, feeming to rejoyce at his Arrival, taking great Pleafure in feeing Mr. Oliver, Master Gunner of the Admiral, Shoot an English Arrow, trying to Shoot with him but were far fhort of him.

Another of these came up and checkt his Fellows for their Familiarity with us, and dealt with them to become our Enemies; which our General and his Men not suspecting, used them as before, and one Robert Winter, shooting an Arrow, at length his Bow-strings broke, which they seeing, searing the Bows more than our other Weapons; took Courage, and coming behind them (while they suspecting nothing were going towards there Boat) Shot at him who had

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had the Bow, that he might not string it again, and Wounded him in the Shoulder; whereupon he turning about, was, with another Arrow Shot through his Lungs, yet he fell not, the Master Gunner then discharging his, which miscarried was Slain out right; in this Extremity our General behaving himself Wisely and Couragiously, ordered his Men to shift from Place to Place, encroaching upon the Enemy, and to use their Targets and other Weapons for their Defence, also, to break as many Arrows as they could come at, knowing that when their Arrows was all spent they could have them at their Pleasure; and he himself shooting off the Calliver, dispatched the beginner of the Quarrel, who had kill'd our Master Gunner, whereby the Courage of his Partners was abated, fo that they were glad to fave themselves by Flight. Our General chose rather to depart, then take Revenge, and in so doing he might fave one of his Men, who was dangerously Wounded, yet notwithstanding, he dyed two Days after he was carried Aboard. The Gunners Body being left ashoar that Night, our General next Day with his Boat well manned, went ashoar to fetch it, which they found lying where it was left, but Aript ftript of his outer Garment, and an Arrow fluck in his right Eye. Both their Bodies were decently Interred in one Grave.

Magellane, rightly fermed those Creatures Giants? for they differ from the common sort of Men, in Stature, Bigness, Strength of Body, Hideousness of Voice; yet they are not so Monstrous or Giant like as Report says, there being some English Men as tall as they; But the Spanish Cruelties have made them more Monstrous in Mind, than they are in Body, and unnatural to Strangers.

Notwithstanding, the Terrour they conceived of us, so quencht their Heat that they forgot Revenge; and seemed to repent of the Wrong done us, suffered us to do what we would for two Months space with-

out Moleftation.

After this Evil received of them, a greater was devised among ourselves, but it was detected and prevented in Time, which if it had taken Effect, our General and his Faithful Friends had been Murthered, to the final Destruction of our whole Design. This Plot hath been contrived at Plymouth, and was discovered to our General there, yet gave no Credit to it, as being a Person he had such Affection to. And therefore

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herefore afterward he had not only contiued him in Favour, but used him as his ofom Friend; and was often offended at hem who discovered the Treacher to him; But at length his Friendship did no good, nd that his Ambition was not allyed, he esolved to call his Practices in Question pefore it was too late. And therefore afembling his Captains, had him before hem, where the Gentleman knowing himelf Guilty, fhew agreat remorfe for his inkind dealing, befought them to execute uffice upon him; Whereupon they all djudged him worthy of Death This Indgment was held Ashoar in one of the flands of that Port, which in Memory of that, was called the Island of True Juffice and Judgement. He defired to receive the Sacrament before his Death, which was granted. And John Fletcher, Chaplain to the Fleet Administred it to him. General likewise communicating with him: afterwards the dinned together as loving as ever they had done, and took their Farewell as it they had only been going a Journey. After Dinner the Sentence was executed upon him; he shewing great remorfe for that heinous Crime, and great figns of Devotion at his Death; Afterwards we Buried Buryed him, setting a Mill-stone we found there broke in two, at his Head and Feet, and Engraved the Names of our Men that were Buried, and a Memorial of our Captain's Name in Lattin. After he was Executed, our General discharged the Mary, our Portugal Prize (being Leaky) defaced and having Watered and Trimmed our Ships, and reduced our Fleet to 3 Ships, besides our Pinnaces, we departed this Port, Aug. 3. and set our Course for the Streights.

South West.

Aug. 20th. We fell without the Cape, near which is the entrance into the Streights by the Spaniards called Cape Jirgin Maria, appearing at & Leagues distance, with steep Grey Clifts, full of Black Stars, against which the Sea beating, represents the Spouting of Whales, the highest Cape being like Cape Vincent in Portugal. At this Cape our General caused his Fleet in Homage to our Sovereign Lady the Queen's Majesty, to strike there Topsails: And in Remembrance of his Honourable Friend, Sir Christopher Hatten, he changed the Name of his Ship, from the Pelican to the Golden Hind. Which being ended with a Sermon, Prayer and Thanksgiving for her Majesty, We continued our Course into the faid faid exc E.S. Sea in S

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faid Frete, and came into a narrow Streight exceeding dangerous, it lyeth W.N.W. and E.S.E. and having lost it we came to a large Sea, the Night following, we had an Island in Sight equal to Fogo, in height and burning like it.

It hath formerly been reported as Truth, the Seas have a continual Currant from East to West in this Streight, but we found it otherwise, the ebbing and flowings being

as orderly here as on other Coafts.

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Aug. 24th. We fell with 3 Islands bearing Triangle-wife one from another, in one of them being large and fruitful, our General with some of his Men landed, taking Possession of it in Her Majesty's Name, and called it the Elizabeth Island. In the other two, which were not to large, we found good store of strange Birds, which could not Fly at all, nor Run io fast as to escape us, They are less than a Goose, and bigger than a Mallard, short and well set together, having no Feathers, but instead thereof a fort of hard and matted Down: Their Beaks are like the Bills of Crows, they Lodge and Breed on Land, where making Earths as Connies do, they lay their Eggs. They feed on the Sea, where they Swim incredible swift. In one Day we killed 3000 of them. These two Islands our General named, the one St. Bartholomew's and the other St. George's.

In the Island of St. George we found the Body of a Man so long Dead before, that his Bones fell asunder, when moved out

of the Place they lay in.

From these Islands, to the entry of the South-Sea, Frete is very Crooked. And though it be true, what Magellane reporteth of this Passage, that there are many fair Harbours, and store of fresh Water, yet when any contrary Winds arife, it is extremly Dangerous. The Land on both Sides is High and Mountainious, having on the North and West the Continent of America, on the South and East nothing but ISLANDS, among which lie innumerable Fretes, into the South-Sea, the Mountains are prodigious for Height, being still encreased with congealed Clouds and frozen Meteors, which are scarce ever diminshed by the heat of the SUN, yet the plain Grounds are Fruitful, the Grass Plentious, Herds Many, of very strange Sorts, the Trees for most part always Green, the Air Temperate as ours.

When we approached the entrance of the

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ne South - Sea, we were to shut up to the Torthward, and had fuch large and open retes to the South, we knew not what way pass, without further Discovery; so hat our General Anchored the Fleet uner an Island, and went with some others in Boat to find a Passage, which having done ney returned, meeting with a Canoe, uner the same Iverse Island, which was made f the Bark of divers Trees, having a Prom nd Stern standing up, and Semicircle wife ielding inward, the Body of most excel-ent Workmanship: So that our General oncluded that it was not contrived by the Art, nor for the Use of such rude People s these, it had no caulking in the Seames but flitching with Thongs made of Skins, nd yet kept out the Water. The People re of low Stature, but compact, they Paint is the others do. Within this Island they have mean Cottages of Poles covered with Skins of Beasts. Their Vessells and Cups are of Barks of Trees. Their Working Tools are Knives made of huge and monstruous Muscel-shells which after they have broke off the thin and brittle substance of es the Edge, they grind upon Stones, till ir they have put such and Edge upon them that they will cut the hardest Wood, yea of ae the hardest Bones. September,

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September 6th. We got free of these Islands and entered the South Sea; at the Cape whereof our General intended to have gone Ashoar, and there, after a Sermon Preached, to have lest a Monument of her Majesty, Engraven in Mettal; but could not conveniently.

By all our Observations we concluded that this Strait was 150 Leagues in length, the breadth in some Piaces more, in others less; and in the end found it to be no Strain

but only Islands.

When our General saw that his Men where not able to endure the Cold, he intended to have returned towards the Line, Lest our Men might contract some grevious Distemper; but it pleased God to thwart his Design. For the 2d. Day after we entered Mare Pacificum, or the Pacifick-Sea, a furious Storm with contrary Winds arose, whereby we were in great Jeopardy of our Lives.

In the Time of this Storm Sept. 15th. the Moon was Eclipsed in Aries, and darkned about 3 Points for 2 Hours; but our Storm continued 52 Days. And Sept. 30th. in the Night the Storm encreasing the Marigold was seperated from us; whom we never met again, altho' our General had ordered,

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that if any of our Fleet loft our Company, we should meet again on the Coasts of Peru in 30 deg. or thereabout. From Sept. 7th. (when the Storm began) till October 7th. we could not recover Land, being driven to 37 deg. of South Lat. And this Day towards Night we entered an Harbour on the aforesaid Streight, towards the South-Sea hoping to shelter till the Storm was over, we had not been 3 Hours, but by Violence, of the Storm, our Admiral lost an Anchor, and also lost Sight of our Vice-Admiral the Elizabeth, which we never faw more, for She arrived in England, June 20th. next Year. So that now our Admiral was left alone, and altho' our General fought the rest of his Fleet carefully, yet could by no Means find them. Thus parted from our Friends we were driven back into 55 deg. South Lat. among the Islands aforesaid. And after we had been there 2 Days, and a little refresht ourselves, of a sudden a Tempestous Storm arose, whereby we were in extream Hazard of our Lives, and expected to be Swallowed up every Moment. But it pleased God of his infinite Mercy, when all our Hopes were gone, Miraculoufly to deliver us. Being thus Delivered we were necessitated to seek for some Place, D 2

of Refuge, both to provide Necessaries, and refresh our Men.

We returned among the faid Islands, where we hoped for better Rest, and the rather, because we found the People of that Country Travelling from one Place to another, with whom we Trafficked for several Commodities, and had respite for 3 Days, being in continual Fear of the dangers, the troubled Seas, and bluftring Winds threatned us, which accordingly happened; for we were affaulted by a more vehement Storm, leaving behind us our Anchor, and a great part of our Cable, driven betwixt Wind and Water. till we fell the uttermost Part of the Land, towards the South - Pole, when we discovered how far the same reacheth Southward from the Coast of America aforenam'd.

The uttermost Cape of these Islands lyes in 56 deg. where no Main-land nor Island is to the South, but the Atlantick and South-Sea met.

It was hitherto dreamed that these islands were a Main, and that it was Terra-Incognita, and truly it might be so called before this Time, for before this it was never discovered, that we heard of, and here we may resute that Error, held by many, that

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ing Per it is impossible to return out of Mare del Zur into the Ocean, by Reason of the supposed Eastern Current and Levant Winds; for neither did we meet with such Current, nor had fuch Winds to carry us through but always in our Passage found it easier to return into the West Ocean, than to go forward into Mare del Zur; whereof we had much Experience, being glad oftimes to alter our Course, and fall aftern again, with Frank Wind, further in one Afternoon than we could fetch up again in a whole Day with a reasonable Gale, They are no less mistaken in alledging the narrowness of the Frete; for we found the quite contrary.

As we reached the utmost part of these Islands, October 28th. our Storm ceased. Here we found the Night in the latter end of October not above 2 Hours long. So that it seems, when the Sun is in the Tropick of Carricorn, they have little or no Night. The Inhabitants Manner of Apparel, Occ. are the same with those aforementioned, before we entered the Streights. Our General called these Islands Elizabethides.

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October 30th. We departed thence steering our Course North-west, to coast along Peru (being the appointed Place for our

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Fleet to re-affemble) the next Day we came to two Islands, wherein were great store of Birds, whereof we were sufficiently surnished with Victuals; Thence steering still North-west we found ourselves like to have been deceived in taking our Rules by the common Maps, which set down the Coast of Peru to lye 12 deg. Northwards from the supposed Streight, when it is quite contrary; and therefore we altered our Course.

That Part of Peru all along to the height of Lima being 12 deg. South of the Line, is Mountainous and Barren, except a few Places Inhabited by the Spaniards and some

others. -

Being thus fallen with the Land, we coasted along till we came to 37 deg. and sinding no convenient Place, no likelihood of hearing of our Ships, we ran off with an Island in Sight called by the Spaniards Mucho, where we Anchored Novem. 25th and found it to be a fruitful Island, well stored with all Necessaries, as Sheep and other Cattel; Maiz, a kind of Grain they make Bread of, Potatoes and such other Roots, besides it is plentious of Gold, &c.

The Inhabitants are such Indians as by the cruelty of the Spaniards were driven

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from the Main. With them our General ntended to Traffick, for Victuals and Water for that End, the same night we arrived, he and fome others went ashore, to whom the People shewed much Respect, 'making a present to our General; we also presented them such things as we had, signifying that we came to Traffick and recruit ourselves with fresh Water; and they promising to furnish us with such Things as they could afford: The next Day our General repaired to the shore, and sent two of his Men, with their Barricoes to their Watering place Affigned. Who having past half the Way, were traiterously Slain by the People; who having likewise set an Ambush for our General and the rest of our Men, that were in the Boat, behind the Rocks, which wounded most of our Men, before they could free themselves: Our General besides had several Wounds on the Face and Head, and one passing through his Nose into the Basis Cerebri. But the worst of all was, we had none to cure our Men, fave a Surgeons Boy, yet it pleased God they were all Cured. The cause of this barbarity of these Manders was their hatred to the Spaniards (whom they

suspected us to be.) Our General tho'

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he might have revenged this with small loss, yet valuing the loss of one of his more than a hundred of theirs, he desisted, committing his cause to God, The Weapon this People use in their Wars are Arrow of Reeds with Heads of Stones. very brit the and indented, and Darts of a greatength headed with Iron or Bone.

The same Day that this happened we departed thence, and because we were now near the appointed place of Meeting, and partly because our Men were Crazy, we set in for some convenient place in the Main and coming to the Bay called Phillips-Bay in about 32 deg we dropt our Anchor, and

fent our Boat to discover, of the place could furnish us with such things as we Needed; They after long travel could see no appearance of relief, either as to Victuals or Water, seeing nothing save huge Heads of Wild Buffs; but in their return, they espied an Indian Fishing in

Who being courteously entertained after we had shewed him what we had, and made him understand what we needed. We land him where he would; who at his

his Canoe, whom they brought aboard

landing, defired our Men to stay, till his Return, and anon met 2 or 3 of his Friend.

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whom he shewed his Gifts; which gave ich content, that a little after, he with heir Governour and others came to us ringing with them Hens, Eggs, Hogs, and uch like, and that they might remove ny Suspicion of Evil, they sent it in a Canoe by it felf, and their Governour inrufted himself to our Men, and came to bur General by him we understood we could not be relieved here, but he offered to conduct us to a Harbour not far diffant to the Southward where we might have all Necessaries; which our General accepted of; and December 4th. departed hence, and next Day came to an Anchor in that Harbour. It is called by the Spaniards, Valperize, and the Town adjoyning St. James of Chinly; it is in 35 deg. 40 min. Here we had all Necessaries in abundance; amongst other Things we found in the Town, divers Store-houses of the Wines of Chinly, and in the Harbour a Ship called the Captain of Moriel, or the Grand Captain of the South Admiral to the Islands of Salomon, laden mostly with the faid Wines, and besides, fome of fine Gold of Baldivia, &c. We

spent some time in refreshing ourselves and easing this Ship of her Burthen, and December 8th. being surnished with Necessaries

we Departed, returning back to the Line, with our Indian Pilot, whom our General rewarded to his own Content, and set him

ashoar again where he defired.

Being thus provided, our General was for feeking after our Ships; and confidering that we could not conveniently run in with our Ship to every Harbour, and that our Boat could not carry Men enough to encounter the Violence of the Spaniards, if we happened to meet them, we determined, as we went towards the Line to feek out some convenient Place, where we might trim our Ship and build a Pinnace.

Decemb. 19th. we entered a Bay to the Southward of the Town of Cyppo, Inhabited by the Spaniards, who fent out 300 Men, 100 of them being Spaniards well Mounted on Horses, the rest Indians running as Dogs at their Heels all Naked. But our Men seeing them made Escapes, save one Richard Minivey, who being too bold, would not be intreated to escape with the rest, but chose either to out-brave them or dye in the Place, which he did: His Body was by the Spaniards Beheaded, his Right Hand cut off, his Heart pluckt out, all which they carried away in our Sight, the rest of his Body they caused the Indians to Shoot full

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full of Arrows made of Green Wood and eft it, which we Buried next Day, Finding but bad Entertainment here we Departed, and next Day came to convenient Harbour to the Northward of it, in 27 deg. 55 min. South Lat. where we trimmed our Ship and built our Pinnace; which done our General with some of his Company went in the Pinnace in search of our Ships, but after aDays Sailing where forced to return by contrary Winds.

January oth. we left this Place, and January 22 came to an Island in the same height with the North Cape of Mormorena, here we met with 4 Indians in their Cannoes, who promised to bring us to a Place where we might Water, but when we came thither, we scarce found any. As we were fearching for Water we lighted on a Soaniard Sleeping. who had by him 13 Bars of Silver, weighed 4000 Spanish Duccats which Not far from hence we met we took. with another Spaniard with an Indian Bow, driving 8 Peruvian Sheep bearing 2 Leathern Bags. In each of which was Fifty pound weight of fine Silver, which we likewise took.

Beyond the Cape aforesaid we passed several Indian Towns, the People thereof came

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came to us in Boats made of several Skins of which 2 being joined together in equal length in form of a Boat, having in each of them a small Gut, or some such Thing blown full of Wind, whereby it Floateth and is rowed very fwiftly; they exchang. ed with us Fishes for Knives, Glasses and fuch like, great Rarities to them.

Not far from hence lyeth Mormorena, in 22 deg. 30 min. where tho' 2 Spaniards Governed, yet we exchanged with them for feveral Commoditis, among other Things Sheep which were as big as a Con, with strength proportionable; on one of their Backs at one Time 3 Men and a Boy might fit without touching the Ground by a Foot, without any Trouble, their Wool is very fine, their Flesh good, and they ferve inflead of Horses for Burthens. Here and toward the Province of Cusko, 1001. of common Earth yieldeth 25s. of pure Silver, after the Rate of a Crown an Ounce.

Febuary 7th we came to Arica in 20 deg. which stood in the fruitfullest Soil in all that Coast, it is Inhabited by the Spaniards. In 2 Barks here we found Forty and odd Bars of Silver, each weighing about 20 l. which we took, and fo went to Cowley, Febuary Febuary oth. and in our Way to Lima we took a Bark loaden with Linnen, Febuary 15th. we arrived at Lima, and tho' the Spaniards had 30 Ships in the Harbour, we Anchored amongst the midst of them. Lima is in 12 deg. 30 min. Here we heard of a Ship that had 1500 Bars of Silver in her besides other Things, we boarded her and took what we had a Mind to. Also we had News of the Kings of Portugal, of Morocco and Fez, all kill'd in a Battle on one Day; also of the Death of the King of France and the Pope, lastly we had Notice of a rich Ship laden with Gold and Silver, bound for Panama, that had fet Sail from this Haven. Whereupon Febuary 16th. we went in pursuit of her, Febuary 20th. we fell within the Port of Paita, in 4 deg. 40 min. with St. Helen and the River Guiaquil, Febuary 24th. we past the Line 28, and March 1st. fell with Francisco, whereabout midday we discried a Sail, and when we had made up with her and boarded her, we found her to be the Ship we were pursuing: We found in her some Fruits, Conserves, Sugars, &c. and a great quantity of Jewels and Precious Stones, 13 Chefts Ryals of of Plate, 801. weight of Gold, 26 Tuns of uncoyned Silver, &c. Value about 360000

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360000 Pezoes. We gave the Master a little Linnen for these Commodities, and

after 6 Day's Departed.

And being now come to Cape Francisco in 1 deg. North Lat. and hearing nothing of our Ships all the Way, tho' we enquired diligently, we concluded they were not before us; and confidering that now was the only Time Summer approaching, for the Discovery of what Passage there was to be found about the Northern Parts of America, from the South-Sea into our Ocean, which our General chiefly designed, we all willingly consented to seek out a convenient Place for furnishing ourselves and triming our Ship, in order thereto. And fo we fet out March 7th. to the Island of Caines at which we arrived March 16th. and fetled in a fresh River for our purpose aforefaid. In our Journey heither we met with a Ship laden with Linnen and China Silk and Difhes, and a Faulkcon of Gold with a great Emerauld in its Breaft. We departed hence March 24th. for our intended Discovery, and passed by the Port Papagaia, and divers others, and some Gulphs which continually fend forth Violent Winds. And understanding that if we did not run off to Sea we should be troubled with

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with Calms, our General determined to go into some Port to surnish ourselves with all Necessaries, that we might go to Sea. And accordingly April 15th. 1679. We entered Guatulco, in 15 deg. 46 min. Inhabited by the Spaniards, where we had Necessaries, as also a Pot as big as a Bushel full of Ryals of Plate, with a Chain of Gold

and lewels.

From thence we Departed to Sea April 16th. and Sailed 500 Leagues for a Wind, and untill June 23. 1500 Leagues in all, till we came to 42 deg. of North Lat. wherein the Night time we were opprest with extream Cold, whereby feveral of our Mens Health was impaired, and the Day following notwithstanding the Heat of the Sun the Cold was nothing abated, fo that the Ropes of our Ships were Frozen, and the Rain which fell was a kind of Icey fubstance; when we came 2 deg. further it was in that Extremity that our Men could not make use of their Hands, not to Feed themselves; and our Meat was no sooner removed from the Fire but it was in a manner Frozen, whereby our Men were extreamly discouraged; yet by our Generals Persuasions, they resolved to endure a little Extremity to obtain a greater Glory

The Land in that Part of America lying nearer the West, than we imagined, so we were nearer it than we were a ware; and the nearer it we came the Colder it was, June 5th: We were driven on the Shoar by contrary Winds, and cast Anchor in a Bay, where we were in Danger, by Reason of extream Flaws that beat upon us, and upon their Intermission were troubled with thick stinking Fogs.

In this Place we could not abide, by Reason of Cold, and therefore we were

forced to go Southwards again.

From the height of 48 to 38 Coasting along the Land, we found it to be plain; every Hill (which were many but not high) though it was June, was covered with Snow. June 17th. in 38 deg. 30 min. we found a fit Harbour and Anchored therein, continuing till July 23d. and were still Molested with Cold. We conjectured upon several Reasons that either there is no Northern Passage, or at least not Navigable, for to pass by others this seems to confirm it, that tho' we searched the Coast diligently even to 48 deg. yet sound we not the Land to trend so much as one Point in any Place towards the East, but rather running on towards the Northwest.

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June 18th. The Country People sent out a Man in a Cannoe to us, who directed his Discourse to us all the Way he came; and being come near us, we had had a tedious Oration, using many Motions; which ended with great shew of Reverence, he returned; and came again the 2d. Time, as also the 3d. after the same Manner, and brought with him as a present a Bunch of Feathers, artificially gathered on a String made for those who Guard the King's Person to wear on their Heads, he brought also a Basket made of Rushes, filled with an Herb, called Tabak. Our General proffered him several Things, but he would receive nothing save a Hat.

June 21st. Our Ship being Leaky we put into the Shoar to repair her, but to prevent all Danger, our General landed all his Men, with necessary Provisions to build Tents, and make a Fort for our Conveniency. Which the Country People seeing came down in great hast, with such Arms as they had, yet with no Intent to Hurt us; their Intent being rather to Worship us as Gods. And being willing by Signs to lay from them their Bows and Arrows, they did instantly. To the Intent therefore, that this Peace which was desired

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red might be more confirmed; our General treated them very courteoufly, bestowing upon them Shirts, Linnen, and other Things, to cover their Nakedness, withal, signisi-ing unto them we were but Men as they were, tho' notwithstanding, we could hardly perswade them to the Contrary. They in recompence bestowed on our General and some of our Men, Feathers, Cawles, and Quivers made of Fawns Skins, and Skins of Beafts fuch as their Women wore; and to Departed with Joy to their Houses; which are digged round in the Earth, having Clefts of Wood fet up and joined cloie at the Top, like our Spires, they are very Warm, but without Chimneys; Door is like an ordinary Scuttle in a Ship flopewise, their Beds are on the Ground with Rushes strewed upon it; Their Men for most Part go Naked; they are of a tractable and loving Nature, their only Weapons are Bows and Arrows, with which tho' they are skillful they do but little Execution, they are so flight, being more fit for Boys then Men; they are prodigiously ftrong and swift. Their Women make themselves loose Garments of a kind of Bulrushes to cover their lower Parts: about their Shoulders wearing the Skin of a Deer andi

Sir FRANCIS DRAKE, 91 and are very Obedient to their Husbands. When they were returned Home they made lamentable Cryings; which we heard about an English Mile.

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Notwithstanding their submissive Demeanor, our General thought it best not to Trust them too much; and therefore with Expedition we set up our Tents and entrenched ourselves with a Stone-Wall, that so, if they proved persidious we might be able to repel them. Two Days after a great multitude of them come to us, bringing Presents with them as before, or rather

Sacrifices; Adoring us as Gods.

When they came to the top of the Hill at the bottom thereof we staid; one with firange Gestures spoke a long Oration, at the end whereof all the rest bowing their Bodies and cryed Ho, (as a fign of their affent) after which they came down, leaving their Women and Children with their Bows on the Hill, and presented us with curious Things after their Nature, and seemed over-joy'd that we would receive In the mean Time their Women them. fell a Crying, Screeching and tearing their Flesh from their Cheeks, casting themselves on the Ground, dashing themselves on hard Stones, or any Thing that was in their way; way; those that were big with Child not abstaining from this Madness: Which our General seeing, sell a Praying with Hands listed up to Heaven (shewing that God whom we Served, and they ought to Worship, was above) and Sung Pialms, and Read in the Bible: to all which they were very attentive, and took such Delight in our Singing of Psalms, that every Time they came to us they desired us to Sing.

Three Days after the greatest part of the People thereabouts assembled, with the King, attended with his Guard. Before his coming he sent 2 Ambassadors to signify it to us; in delivery of the Message the one spoke low the other the same Word for Word more audibly, which done our General understood by their Signs, that they desired a Present of him to their King; which he accordingly sent.

As their King was coming to us, they Sung after their manner; and as they drew near their carriage was more grave. In their front a Man bare a Scepter made of a kind of Black Wood, a Yard and a half in length before the King; whereon hanged 2 Crowns with 3 long Chains and a Bag full of

the Herb Tabab.

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Next him that bare this Scepter was the ling: On his Head was a Cawl of Knitork, somewhat like a Crown; on his houlders to his Waste a Coat of Conykins; his guard had Coats of others: Some aving Cawls with Feathers, or covered vith a Down, which groweth on an Herb ike Lettice: This Herb is not permitted o be wore by any but those that are about he King; the Seed of it is used only in acrifice to their Gods. After these came ommon People Naked, whose Hair was ied in a bunch behind, in which stuck lumbs of Feathers, but in the fore part had but one Feather like a Horn: Every one had his Face Painted of different Coours. Their Women and Children came aft, the Women had Baskets in their Arms, wherein were Bags of Tabab and other Presents. Their Baskets were made of Rushes, yet in such fort that most Part of them would hold Water; they were hanged with Pieces of Pearl Shells, and with 2 or a links of Chains, fignifying they were Vessels dedicated to the use of their Gods.

Our General affembled all his Men and ordered them to be in a Posture of Desence that if they attempted any Thing against us we might prevent it.

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When they came near us they gave us a general Salutation; after which he that bare the Scepter spake aloud which another whispered him in his Ear for the space of half an Hour, and was ended with a general Amen; all the rest, save the Children came down the Hill setting themselves in their former Order.

Being come near us the Scepter bearer with a stately Carriage began a Song Dancing thereto, as also did the King and the rest, save the Woman, who Danced, but did not Sing. Our General perceiving their simple meaning gave Orders that they might have free Entrance which accordingly they had, so continued their Song and Dance a pretty while, their Women following with their Baskets &c.

Afterwards they made a fign to our General to fit down, and the King with others made several Speeches, desiring him by Signs to take upon him the Kingdom, and afterwards with one consent they set the Crown upon his Head, with other Ceremonies. Honouring him by the Name of by oh, (that is to say) King, ending the Solemnity with Songs and Dances. These Things our General accepted of, taking them in the Name and for the use of her Majesty.

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Majesty. The Ceremonies being ended, the common People left their King with our General, went among our People, of and finding among fuch as pleafed their Fancies, (which commonly were the youngest) they inclosing them round, offered Sacrifices; Crying with lamentable Shreeks Weeping, Scratching, and Tearing their Flesh, which we suppose was for Joy. But after our necessary Businesses were dispatched, our General with some of his Company went up into the Country, to be better acquainted with the Nature and Commodities it afforded. The Island we found to be of a very fruitful Soil, stored with all Things fit for Mankind, particulary fat Deer in great Numbers, &c. There were likewise strange sort of Conies, their Heads and Bodies like our Conies, but smaller; their Tails like that of a Rat, their Feet like the Paws of a Mole. On each Side their Chin they have a Bag into which they gather their Meat when their Bellies are full, to feed their young, or ferve themselves another Time. Their Skins are of great account, for their Kings Holy-Days Coat is made of them. This Country our General called Albion, from the white Banks which lye towards the Sea. Before

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Before our departure thence, our General caused to be set up a Plate of Brass Nailed to a Post with her Majesty's Name, Picture, and Arms on a Six-pence, the Day and Year of our arrival, and of their resigning the Kingdom into her Majesty's Hands, as a Monument of her Majesty's Right and Title to that Kingdom.

But now the time of our departure approaching, those People, who had formerly so much Joy in our Company were now for-rowful and dejected beyond measure; their former Joy being turned into Mourning at

the report of our departure.

July 23d. They took a forrowful Farewell of us, entreating us to remember them in our absence, and to return to them. So they immediately ran up to the tops of the Hills to keep Sight of us as long as they ould, making Fires on all sides.

Near this Place lye some Islands which we called the Islands of St. James, which furnish'd us with many Seals and Birds, &c.

Our General now con fidering, that the Cold encreased, the Sun being now nearer the South, left of his Design of finding passage through the Northern Parts, and therefore with consent of the rest bent his Course for the Moluccaes, and Saild without

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ithout fight of Land for 6 Days Space, nd Sept. 30 came to some Islands, lying in deg. North Lat. As foon as we were pereived, a great number of Canoes came toards us, bringing with them Coque's Fish, otatoes &c.

Their Canoes, as most of the Moluccaes re, are made of a Tree hallowed with great irt, very Smooth, their Prow and Starn here of one Fashion, yeilding inward very igh, and hanged full of gliftering Shells; n each fide their Canoes lay out 2 pieces f Timber, to keep them from overwhelmng.

The People have the hind part of their Ears Cut round, which hangs down on heir Cheeks, the Nails on some of their Fingers were an Inch long, and their Teeth black as Pitch, the Colour with which they ise to renew them with is a certain Powder. ich The first Company of those Canoes, began o Traffick with us peaceably, entreating as to go nearer the Shore, that they might he easier prey upon us: But these paiing away, others came that discovered their Natures, for when they got any thing in their Hands, they would neither give recompence nor restore it again; and being rejected for their base way of dealing they

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began to refent it, throwing Stones at which they had brought onpurpose; when upon we caus'd to let fly a great Gun, att noise of which, they frightned leapt a of their Canoes into the Water; and ving under the Keel of their Boat stay there till we were gone a good way fro them, and then recovered their their G noes, so made the best way to Land. No withflanding this we were afterwards tro bled with others of the same Gang, a could not get rid of them till we made the Smart. So we left this this Island Otto 28th. naming it the Island of Thieves, a Offober 16th. fell with 4 Islands in 7 de s min. North Lat. October 21ft. we A chored at the biggest of them called M danao. October 25th. we passed by the land Talao, and to the Northward of faw 3 Iflands, Teda, Selan, Saron; and M vember 1ft. we passed the life Snaro in 1 de 30 min. and Nov. 3. came in Sight of the They are 4 high picked Island very fruitful, yielding abundance of Clove East from them lyes a great Island calle We intended to go to Tedore, bu coafting an Island of the King-of Terenal his Deputy came off to us who entreate our General to stay at Terenate, for that h Kin ati

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King would be glad of his Company and would affift him to his utmost Power; whereas if he went to Tidore (which was Inhabited by Portugals) he would find them Deceitful, and besides then his King would not receive him, as being at Emmity with them; Hereupon our General next Morning came to an Anchor there, and fent a Messenger to the King, with a Velvet Cloak for a Present: Signifying to him that he defired to be supplyed with Necestaries. for which he would give him other Goods, and likewise that it was by perswasion of his Viceroy that he came thither. But before this the Viceroy had spoke to the King on our behalf, shewing how beneficial an Alliance with us would be to him, and how discouraging to his Enemies. Whereupon the King immediately fent the Viceroy with others of his Nobles to our Gen to flew him that he was ready to do any thing for us that lay in his Power upon our Princess account; and that he would fhorth Vifit us in our Ship. By that time they came to us, our Messengers were at Court, who were Honourably conducted to the King, and most Graciously by him Entertained. Whereupon the Prince bastened his before promised Visit; the manner of his coming E 2

was thus: First, he sent before 3 gra Canoes wherein were some of his Noble of all Ages, attired all in white Lawn of Cloth of Calecuta, but with some difference their Canoes covered from one en to t'other with sine Mats, bore up by Frame of Reeds.

The rest were Soldiers standing order ly on both Sides without whom were th Rowers, in 3 Galleries on each fide lyin of the 3 or 4 Yards, one built lower tha the other, in each of which Galleries alik Number of Planks, that the Rowers fet up on: On the fore-part of each Canoe fet Men, one holding a Tabret the other Piece of Brass, who striking therewith by the Sound directed the Rowers to keep their Strokes, and the Rowers ending their Strokes with a Song gave warning to the others to ftrike again. They had in each Cannoe one small Piece; besides, every Man had had his Sword, Dagger, and Tar get, &c. . These Canoes coming near our Ship rowed round us one after another, and the Men as they passed did us Homage: ofterwards putting our Messenger aboard, they told us that their King had fent them before him to conduct our Ship into a better Road.

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Not long after the King came up with 6 ave Feathers stuck upon his Head, and ade Obeysance to us inhumble Manner. e was of a tall Stature, Corpulent, of a incely Countenance, his Respect among s Subjects was very great, none of his ouncellors daring to speak to him but on eir Knees.

We received him in best fort we could. discharging of Ordnance, and great ore of small Shot, sounding of Trumpets d other Instruments of Musick, whereith the King was extreamly Delighted; sides, our General gave him some Prents. His Brother likewise made a Visit, nd was also courteously Entertained by ir General. The King when we came to nchor departed, promising to come on oard next Day, and in the mean Time to nd us Necessaries. Which the same Night nd next Morning we had by way of Trafck, as Hens, Rice, Sugar-Canes, Liquid, Suar, a Fruit they called Fico, the fame hich the Portugals name Plantanes, Cocoes, nd a kind of Meal they call Sago, made of he tops of Trees, tasting like Sour Curds, ut melting like Sugar. The Inhabitants hake a kind of Cake thereof which will

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keep good Ten Years; we had also some Cloves. Our General having all Things provided, expected the King at the Time appointed; who came not, but fent his Brother with his Apology, entreating our General to come Ashoar, and that his Brother in the mean while should remain A. board as a Pledge for his fafety; but the the Company would by no means permit him; especially that his Brother had dropt some Words Aboard which gave Suspicion of an ill Intent. Our General therefore in his flead fent some of his Gentlemen with the King's Brother to Court; detaining the Viceroy for a Pledge. They being come near the Castle were received by another of the King's Brothers and Persons of Quality; And was honourably conducted in, where being brought into a stately House, a great Multitude was there, the greatest Persons being placed round the House according to their Degrees, the rest remaining without.

The House was sour square covered with Cloth of divers Colours, born up on a Frame of Reeds, the Sides being open and Furnished with Seats round; this is seems was their Council-house. At the Side of this House next the Castle was seated the

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air of State with a large Canopy over The Ground also for 10 or 12 Paces and it was covered with Cloth of Arras. here were seated 60 Ancient Noblemen, the King's Council: At the nether end the House, were a great Company of ung Men in good attire, without on the third of the House were 4 old Men atted in long red Garments, their Heads ter the Turkish Fashion, who lived as odgers there to keep continual Trassick the this People, with several others of oreign Nations.

The King at last coming attended by 8-10 Grave Senators, had a Rich Canopy ore over him guarded with 12 Lances, the Points downwards; our Men with his rother met him and were graciously En-

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The King's attire was very Sumptuous; om Waist downwards was all rich Cloth Gold, his Legs bare, on his Feet Shoes f Cordivant dyed Red; on his Cap were ivers Rings of Plated Gold, an Inch and a alf broad, a great Chain of Gold about is Neck; on his left Hand was a Diamond, an Emerald, a Ruby and Turkey; a his right Hand Rings set with rich tones.

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As he sat in his Chair of State, a Pag flood by him with a Fan richly Embroy dered with Saphires. Our Gentlemen hav ing delivered their Message, and received Answer were safely conducted back again

The Castle was of no Strength, there be ing only 2 Cannons there, and those un mounted, which were left by the Portugal, by whom the Castle was first Built: who by their Tyranys exercised both on their King and People which they did, to confirm themselves so incensed the People that they were forced to leave it with their Furniture in it.

The People are Moors, very Superstitions in Observations of new Moons and Fastings, for on these Days the Viceroy when Aboard of us, would neither Eat nor Drink in the Day tho' in the Night he Eat very largely.

While we stayed here a goodly Gentleman of a discreet Behaviour came Aboard to view our Ship, and discourse our Captain. He was Born in the Province of Baghea in China; whose Predecessors had Reigned there 200 Years. The Cause of his coming from Home; was that being accused of Treason, tho' Innocent, yet could not make it appear, and knowing the strictness of the Law, he Pettioned the King that Pag

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e would please to commit his Trial to od's Providence, and permit him to Trael, with condition that if he brought not lome fome confiderable Intelligence the ling had never before heard of he should ye; the King granted his Sute, and he ad now been three Years at Tidore. He arnestly entreated our General to de lare unto him fuch if he could, and likewife all Occurrences happening in his long nd dangerous Voyage; wherein our Geteral fatisfied him, he likewise informing our General of all Things worth Notice in heir Country, withal intreating him to go along with him to China, but our Genefal would not agree thereto.

October 9th. We set Sail thence, and considering our Ship wanted Repairing, we determined to seek for a convenient Place for that Purpose, and Nov. 14th. we arrived at an Island South of Selebes, in 1 deg. 40 min. South Lat. which Place being un-inhabited we thought it convenient for our Purpose; and so we Anchored, and in dis-

patching our Bufiness fpent 26 Days.

The whole Island is overgrown with Wood, the Trees are large, high and streight, the Leaves whereof are like our Broom, among these Trees were a Multi-

tude:

of Worms no bigger than Fries, which by Night did cast great Light, there was also a great number of Bats, of the bigness of a Hen, which fly wonderful swift, but their flight is but short, and when they light they hang by the Boughs with their Backs downwards. There was here likewife a kind of Gray Fish, of fuch fize as one would fatisfie 4 Men, being very wholfome Food. They do not live in the Sea, but dig themfelves Caves under the Roots of Trees, lodging by Compainies; when we came to take them they climbed up Trees to hide themselves. This Island we called Crat fland, Dec. 12th We put to Sea, and on the 16th had fight of Celebes or Sillebis, but having had a bad Wind, and being intangled with Islands, and other difficulties, we could not recover the North of Sillebis, or continue our Course further West. But were necessitated to steer Southward, finding that Course very dangerous by reason of the many Shoals, and Jan. oth when we thought we were past all danger, and had a prosperous Gale of Wind, of a fudden, when we were failing with full Sail in the beginning of the first Night Watch, our Ship was laid fast on a desperate Shoal, where we expected nothing but

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t present DEATH, notwithstanding havby first recommended our selves to God" PRAYER, We endeavoured to use the eans, and in the first Place plying our mps we found the leak nothing encreased hich was fome, tho' fmall Encourageent to us, Our next ESSAT was for good round and Anchor-hold, to Seaward of , whereon to hale, by which Means if any, Our General told us, there was me hope left, but when we founded, we und that even a Boats length from the hip we could not find Ground, so that our opes quite vanished, and nothing but preent DEATH, or at least a lingring Death as before us. In those Fears and Perlexities we spent this Night; next Mornng we tryed if we could now find any Anhor-hold, but this succeeded no better han the former. But it pleased God Mirauloufly to deliver us fo that we got clear f it.

This Shoal is 3024 Leagues in Length, and lyes in 1 deg. betwixt 56 and 57 min. outh Lat. This was the greatest danger we met with in our whole Voyage, yet we were toffed with several Storms, for three Weeks after, Jan 12th being not able to bear Sail, we dropt our Anchors upon a Shoal

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Shoal in 3 deg. 30 min. Jan. 14. Wea gain Anchored at an Island in 4 deg. 6 min South Lat. After this we had foul Weather to that we were weary of the Coast of Cele The farthest Cape of Celebes is in deg. South Lat. Jan. 20th We were forced with a small Island not far thence, and fought for a place where we might Anchor when fuddenly a Storm arose out of the Southwest, whereby we were in fear of being Cast away on a Lee-shore, and certainly had, if the Merciful goodness of GOD had not wrought our delivery. Having escaped this danger, we continued our Course, till the 26th Day, when the Winds arising, we could bear no Sail, till Feb. 1st. At which time we saw very high Land, and would willingly have got in there but the Weather was so bad Feb. 3d. We saw a little Island but could not fetch it. Feb 6th We faw five Islands one to the East, and four to the West, of us, at the biggest of which we Anchored and Watered. Feb. 8th. we departed thence, and discovered two Canoes who having feen us before came willingly to us conducting us to their Town, not far off named Baratina, it is in 7 deg. 13 min. South Lat. The Te a.

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The People are Gentiles of handsome Body, comly Stature, civil Demeaner, just in Dealing, and courteous to Strangers, The Men go Naked save their Heads and Secret Parts, having Pendulues at their Ears, Their Women are covered from the Middle to the Foot, wearing Bracelets upon their Arms for most part Horn or Brass, each at least weighing 2 Ounces, With this People Linnen-Cloth is the best Merchantdize, as also Margareta's and such other Things.

Their Island is rich and fruitful, abounding in Gold, Silver, Tin, Sulpher, &c. Fruits are likewise plentiful as Nutmegs, Ginger, long Pepper, &c. Here we spent 2 Days, and departed Febuary 10th in 8 deg. 4 min. Febuary 12th we espyed a Green Land to the Southward, and a little after 2 Islands on the same side and one on the North all which we passed: Febuary 14th we saw other big Islands; and Febuary 15th past between 4 or 5 big Islands in 9 deg. 40 min. Febuary 22 we lost Sight of some Islands on our Star-board-fide. After this we Steered Westward, seeing nothing considerable, till March oth in the Morning we espied Land, some part thereof very high, in 8 deg. 20 min. and bearing farther North, March 10th

we Anchored; and first took in Water, afterwards fent our Boat ashore and Trafficked with the People of the Country, and next Day brought our Ship nearer the Town, our General fent Linnen and Woollen Cloth, and some Silks as a Present for the King, in requital whereof he returned Rice. Cocoes, Hens, and other Victuals. This Ifland we found to be Java, the middle whereof is in 7 deg. 30 min. South Latt. March 13th our General with others went ashore, and complementing the King with his Musick, shewing him the manner of exercifing Arms we were courteously received and dismissed with Promise of more Supplies.

In this Island there is one chief but many under Governors whom they call Raias who live in great Love. March 14th we received Victuals from 2 of them, and on the 15th Three of thes Petty Kings visited our General, who were highly satisfied with what they faw, and with our Entertainment and on there return related what they saw to Raia Donan the chief King, who next Day came Aboard us, bringing Victuals with him for our Relief. Few Days past but one or more of these Kings visited us, to that we were acquainted with most of

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them; and our General always Entertained them to the utmost of his Power, especially with our Musick, wherewith they were extreamly Delighted. The People of this Place, as also their Princes, are a loving and just Dealing People, which we

found in our Trafficking with them.

Taking our leaves of them, March 26th we set our Courle W.S.W. directly towards the Cape of Good Hope, and May 21. we espied a part of the Main of Africa. coasted along till June 15th and past the Cape within Shot of it. July 15th we fell with Land again about Rio de Sesto. July 22. we came to Sierra Leona, and Watered in the Mouth of Tagoin, and put to Sea again; here we had Oysters and plenty of Lemons, August 15th we were under the Tropick of Cancer, having the Wind at N.E. and were 20 Leagues of Land. August 22d. we were in the height of the Canaries. And Sept. 26th it pleased God we safely Arrived at Plymouth, after we had spent 2 Years 10 Months and odd Days in feeing the Wonders of the Lord in the Deeps, in discovering such Admirable Things, and escaping so many Dangers and Difficulties in our encompassing the World. SIR

Sir Francis Drake's

West-Indian VOYAGE.

Wherein were taken the Towns of St. JAGO, St. DOMINGO, CAR-TAGENA and St. AUGUSTIN. &c.

CAPTAIN DRAKE, having prepared his Fleet, being 25 Ships and Pinnaces, and affembled of Soldiers and Marriners, 2300 embark at Plymouth, Sept, 12th. 1585. These after mentioned bearing Charge, Mr. Christ. Carleil, Lieut. Gen. Anth. Powel Serj. Major. Capt. Mat. Mongan and Capt. Jo. Sampson, Corporals of the Feild, These were over the Land Captains, whose Names follow Capt. Anth. Plat, Capt. Edw. Winter, Capt. Jo. Goring, Capt. Rob. Pew, Capt. Geo. Barton, Capt. Jo. Merchant, Capt. Will. Cecill, Capt. Wal. Biggs, Capt. Jo Hannam, Capt. Rich: Stanton, Capt.

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Capt. Mart. Forbusker, Vice-Admiral in the Primrose. Capt. Fran. Knollis, Reer-Admiral in the Gallion, Leicester, Mr. Tho Vernon, Capt. in the Elizabeth, Bonadventure, under the Generals; Mr. Edw. Winter, Capt in the Ayde, Mr. Christ Carleil, Lieut. Gen. Capt. in the Tyger, Henry White, Capt. of the Sea-Dragon; Tho Drake Capt. of the Thomas; Tho. Seelie, Captain of the Minion; - Baily, Capt. of the Bark Talbot: Rob. Crofs Capt. Bark Bond; Geo. Fortefcue, Capt. of the Bark Bonner; Edw. Carles, Capt. of the Hope, Jo. Erizo, Capt. of the White, Lyon; Tho. Mosn Capt. of the Francis, Jo Rivers, Capt of the Vantage; Jo Vaughan, Capt of the Drake; Jo. Verney, Capt of the George, Jo Martin, Capt. of the Benjamin. Edw. Gillman, Capt. of the Skout, Rich. Ham. kins, Capt. of the Galiet, called the Duck, and - Bitfield, Capt. of the Swallow.

We departed the 14th Sept and being on that part of the Coast of Spain, called the the Moors, we espied some Ships; The General sent the Vice-Admiral, to see what they were: which They sound to be Frenchmen, bound homewards, with Salt, on sight thereof deserted most of their Ships; and our General having a Fancy for one of them, called the Drake, took her

her along with him, but Paid for her at his return: The rest were dismissed.

Afterwards putting off to Sea we met with more French Ships, returning with Newfoundland Fish, whom our General after Speech with them dismissed, without doing them any hurt. The next Day we discried another Ship of 240 Tuns, and Mr. Carleil Lieutenant General took her; the Admiral coming up, the Master and principal Men of her were examined apart, and she was found to belong to Spain, tho' most of the Seamen belonged to St. John de Luce; this Ship was laden with Newfoundland Fish, (we call it Poor John) which was distributed amongst our Ships.

Two Days after we put in at the Isles of Bayon, the Winds crossing us, and Anchored. But the General ordered all the Pinnaces and Ship Boats to be manned, and every Man to be furnished with fit Arms; which done the General went into his Gally, Rowing towards the City of Bayon with intent to surprize it; but we were met by an English Merchant, sent from the Governor to discover us, after our General had spoke with him, he sent Capt. Sampson with him to the Governor, desiring to be resolved of 2 Points: To mit, whether there were

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Vars between Spain and England? And why ur Merchants were Arrested. Our General with Advice of the Lieutenant General purposed to get as near the City as they could, hat upon Capt. Sampsons return, if need were, they might make a sudden attempt before it were dark.

Capt. Sampson returned with Answer, that he Governor faid he knew of no Wars; And as for the stay of the Merchants, that t was the Kings Pleasure, but with no intent to injure them, and that afterwards by the Kings Order they were discharged, for confirmation of which he fent such Merchants of our own Nation as were in Town. Upon which it was ordered, that Night to Land our Force. The Governor fent us some Refreshment. About midnight a Storm arising, we went Aboard, and before we reached our Fleet, several of our Ships were driven from their Anchors and Holds, of which one was driven back to England, but all the rest came up to us again. The Storm lafted 3 Days, which being over our Lieutenant General was fent with his and 3 other Ships to Vice, where he took many Boats, and some Carvels laden with Things of small Value, mostly Houshold Stuff, and among the rest he found

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found one Boat laden with the Principal Church Stuff of the High-Church of Vigo, where also was their great Cross of Silver, of embossed Work, double Gilt all over. All we had in this Place amounted to 30000 Duckets. The next Day the whole Fleet went up to a Harbour above Vigo, where the Lieutenant General stayed our coming. In the mean time the Governor of Galisia had raised 2000 Foot, and 300 Horse, and marched from Bayon to this Place and sent to parly with our General, which was granted: at their meeting it was agreed, that we should have Water and other Necessaries paying for the same.

Afterwards we departed for the Canaries, and fell with Palma, on purpose to have landed there, but by Reason of the many Guns that were planted at that Place, and other Inconveniences we were forced to alter our Resolution, and determined to land in the Isles of Ferro; and when we had landed 1000 Men there, and stayed 2 Days the Inhabitants accompanied with an English Man, came to us, declaring their State to be so poor, that they were ready to Starve; which was not untrue, and therefore that Night we put to Sea again.

Novem. 13th we fell with Cape Blanche, and

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and put into the Bay, where were some French Men of War, whom we Entertained courteously, and afterwards departed to the Isles of Cape Verde, and November 16th we saw the Island of St. Jago, and landed 1000 Men under the leading of the Lieutenant General; who kept us marching till we came to a convenient Plain; and when we were all gathered there, he thought it best to make no attempt till Day; after we had taken a little rest, he divided the Army in three Parts. By that Time we were well ranged, day light appeared, and having advanced hard by the Wall and feeing no Enemy to resist, the Lieutenant General ordered Capt. Sampson, and Capt. Barton with 30 Shot a Piece to enter the Town, which stood in the Valley under us, and after them was fent St. George's Cross, to be placed towards the Sea, to give Advertisement to our Fleet; and that Day, Novem. 17th all the great Ordnauce about the Town, being above 50 Pieces was Shot off in Honour of our Queens Coronation Day. In the mean while the Lieutenent General stayed upon the Hill with most of his Forces till the Town was quartered out for Lodging the Army; which done every Capt. took his own Quarter, and in the

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the Evening kept sufficient Guard to prevent Danger. Here we stayed 14 Day taking such Spoils as the Place afforded, but found no Treasure.

The situation of St. Jago is in Form like to a Triangle, having on the East and Wa Sides 2 Rockey Mountains, on the Topo which were built some Fortifications; of the South Side is the main Sea, and on the North a Valley between the aforesaid Moun tains, the Valley and Town grow very nar row between the 2 Clifts. In the midft the Valley cometh down a Brook of fred Water which hard by the Sea maketh Pond very cenvenient for Watering. Valley at the Towns end is wholly convert ed into Gardens and Orchards, wherein an divers forts of Herbs, Fruits and Trees among which are the Cocoes and Plantain The Cocoes have a hard Shell and Green Husk over it, bigger than a Mans 2 Fifts of the Shell drinking Cups are made, with in this Shell is a white Rhine recembling the white of an Egg, when it is hard boy ed, and within that a Water whitish and clear, about half a Pint, which are very cool, and as some say restorative. Th Plantain groweth in Cods like to Beans, bu bigger, and when it is ripe the Meat of becomet ore

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becometh Yellow, and is very Pleafant. While we abode here a Portugal came hither with a Flag of Truce; to whom Capt, Sampson and Goring were fent; as they came to him, he asked of what Nation they were, and being told, he asked if there were Wars between England and Spain, they answered our General could best satisfie him in that, and proffered him fafe conduct if he would go to him; but he refused, pretending he was not fent by his Governor, then they told him that if his Governor would confult his own, or his Countries Good, his best course were to present himself to our General, Sir Francis Drake, whereby he might affuredly find Favour, otherwise within 3 Days we would march over the Land, and Profecute them with Fire and Sword.

Novem. 24th the Lieutenant General with 600 Men marched to Santto Domingo, a Village 12 Miles within the Land, where the Governor, Bishop, and better fort lodged but found it abandoned.

After we had flayed awhile, we marched homewards; as we were on our way, we faw the Enemy both Horse and Foot, tho' not of such Force as to encounter us

Novem.

Novem. 16th Our General ordered the Army to be embarked into their Ships, and Capt. Goring, and Lieutenant Tucker, with 100 Foot were ordered to make a Stand in the Market-place, till our Forces were all embarked, the Vice-Admiral waiting to to take them Aboard. And also, our Geperal ordered Capt. Sampson with a Party to feek out fuch Ammunition as was hidden in the Ground at the Town of Praie, having been promised to be shewed it by a Prifoner taken the Day before. When they came thither the Prisoner failed of his Promife; but they fearthing all fuspected Plas ces, found a Piece of Iron Ordnance, and another of Brais. In the Afternoon our General Anchored the Fleet before Prain, and went ashore, and caused us to Burn the Town and to embarke the same Night, and put off to Sea.

Before our departure from St. Jago, the General administred the Oath of Supremacy to the Soldiers, as also, an Oath for every Man to do his utmost for the Service of the Action, and to obey the Orders of the

General and his Officers.

All the time of our being here none of the Spaniards came near us: The caule of which we conjecture, was the fresh Remembrance

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Injuries they had done some of our untrymen, by reason whereof we left kens of our discontent.

From hence we put over to the West-Ins, and in our way were afflicted with a ievous distemper, whereof above 300 ed in a few Days: This Sickness seized r People, with extream heat and burn-g Ague; and those that escaped, suffered great diminution in their Strength and ri- 7its. In 18 Days space we had Sight of ley elssand of Dominica, which is Inhabited ro. y a Savage People who go all Naked, their laskin is coloured with Paint of a reddish nd wney; perionable and firong Men, they our lmit little converse with the Spaniards; ie, et they used us very kindly, helping us ith Necessaries; and brought us store of abacco, as also a kind of Bread, called Cafdo, very white and Savory, made of the oots of Cassania, for which we gave them lass, coloured Beads, &c.
From hence we went to the Westwards of

t. Christophers Island, where we spent some lys of Christmas, but could fee no Inhabiants. Here it was unanimously resolved o proceed to Hispaniola. And by the way ve met a small Frigot, bound thither, which ve took and having examined the Men,

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one of them informed us, that it was a barrenHaven, and the Land was fortified with a Caftle fo that we could not Land within To Miles of the City; to which Place he promised to conduct us.

Hereupon we went on all this Night in our Voyage, and the General put himfelf into the Bark Francis as Admiral, and in the Morning, we came to the a oresaid Place; 10 Miles: Westward of Domingo. When we were landed our General returned to his Fleet. committing the Charge of it to the Lieutenant General; we marched at 8 of the Clock, and at Noon we approached the Town, where those of the better fort. about 150 Horse, presented themselves out; we so played upon them with our small Shot, that they soon retreated, so that we had leave to proceed towards the 2 Gates of the Town that were next the Sea. They had manned them both, and planted their Ordnance, and also some Troops of finall Shot in Ambuscado by the Road side. We devided our whole Force, being 1200, to Attack both the Gates.

Their Ordnance was no fooner discharged on us, doing but small Execution, but our LieutenantGeneral advanced with all Speed, to prevent their re-charging, and notwith-

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anding their Ambuscadoes, we quickly ntered the Gates, and forthwith repaired o a Spacious Square before the great thurch whither also came Capt. Powel with he other Party. This Place we fortified not stayed here all Day. After midnight hey that were in the Castle hearing us at he Gates, forsook it, some Flying others aken Prisoners.

Next Day we quartered through the Town, and kept this Town a Month. One Day as we stayed here, the General fent Message to the Spaniards a Negroe Boy with a Flag of White; this Boy meeting unhappily with some Spaniands, they struck him through the Body with one of the Horfmen Staves; the Boy notwithstanding returned to our General, after he had declared it to him, died forthwith in his Presence. Whereat our General was so incensed, that he caused two Fryars, than Prisoners to be led out to the same Place and Hanged. And also dispatched a Messenger to the Spaniards, declaring, that unless the Party who had killed the Boy were delivered up, every Day 2 Prisoners should be Hanged so long as any were left; Whereupon the Day following, he was brought to the Towns end to be delivered up, but our General ordered

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deted them to dispatch him; which they did.

During our abode here many Treaties past between them and us for Ransom of their City, but upon disagreement, all the Morning we fired the outmost Houses, which was hard to perform they being strongStone Houses; and tho' for 14 Days 20 Marriners spent the whole Forenoon in firing Houses, yet not one third part of the Town was confumed, so that in the end being weary of this, we were content to accept of 2,5000 Duckats 55. 6d. per Duckat) as a Ranfom for the rest of the Town. I cannot omit the Relation of the Spanish King: As we entered his House there, over against us spied a large Escocheon, the Kings Arms; in the lower part thereof it discried the Globe of the Earth, and a Horse standing, his hinder part within the Globe, and his forepart without, lifting as it were to leap, with this Motto: Non Sufficit Orbis, that is to fay, The World is not enough. Which some of the wifer Spaniards, when they were treating with us, were even ashamed of. Now tho' this is naturally a rich Place, yet we had no Treasure here. The Reason is, because the Indians were long ago confumed by the Spaniards Tyran-

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ny, and for lack of People to Work, the Gold and Silver Mines are quite given over, instead thereof using Copper. Their chief Trade consisteth of Sugar, Ginger, and Hides of Oxen and Kine, bred here in infinite Numbers and of vast Bigness. Here also we had plenty of strong Wine, sweet Oyl, Vinegar, Olives, excellent Wheat-Meal packed up in Wine-Pipes, Woollen and Linnen Cloth, Silks, &c. All which were brought out of Spain, we found but sittle Plate, because they use much China-wares.

Hence we put over to the Main Land, and came in Sight of Carthagena, standing hard by the Sea. The Harbour Mouth lyes 3 Miles Westward from the Town, which we entered about 3 of the Clock in the Asternoon. In the Evening we landed near the Harbour Mouth, under the leading of our Lieutenant General, and asterwards about Midnight marched sorwards easily, keeping close by the Sea side. But as we came within 2 Miles of the Town, their Horsmen met us, and taking the Alarm, retired upon the sirst Volley of our Shot.

At this Time we heard some Pieces of Artillery discharged, with small Shot toward the Harbour, whereby we understood that according to our Generals Order the

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Night before, the Vice Admiral, with Capt Vermar, and White, and Cross, &c. with Boat and Pinnaces did attack the little Fort of the entry of the inner Haven, though to finall purpose. In which attempt the Vice Admiral had the Rudder of his Skift Shot

through.

The Troops being now in their March half a Mile this side the Town, the Group grew streight having the main Sea on one fide, and the Harbour on the other, this ftreight was fortified with a Stone Wall and There was only so much unwalled as might lerve for Paffage, and that was well Barricaded. This Wall had 6 great Pieces planted on it, which Shot directly in our Front. On the inner fide of the streight they had brought 2 Gallies to the Shore, wherein they placed 11 Pieces of Ordnance and 400 small Shot, which flank ed our coming on, and on the Land fide in the Guard only of this Place 300 Shot and Pikes. They discharged many Shot both great and small, but our LieutenantGeneral approached by the lowest Ground so that most of their Shot was in vain; he also forbid us to Shoot till we were come to the Wall fide. The first Place we came to was the Barricado's, where we discharging our Shot apt

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shot just on our Enemies Faces, and joyined with them, and made them quickly retire; our LieutenaetGeneral flew the chief Enfign bearer of the Spaniards. We followed them into the Town, and won the Market Place. At every Street end they had made Barricado's, but we quickly took them with small loss. They had fet Indians in several Corners with Poisoned Arrows; they had also stuck small Sticks sharply Pointed, and Poisoned, in the ground in our Way; but we coming close by the shore shunned most of them.

We stayed here 6 Weeks, and the Sickness aforesaid still continued: Few escaping. and those that did escape, scarce ever recovered their Strength, or their Wits, fo that when any spoke foolishly it is usual to lay he had been Sick of a Calenture: (The cause of it was supposed to be the Evening Air they term it Lafarena) which they fay produces this Distemper to any then Aboard who is not a Native. By reason hereof we gave over this Defign and Sail'd for Nombre de Dios and Panama, where all the Treafure was, and thought of returning Home.

While we were here, one Day our Watch espied 2 small Barks at Sea making towards Fu 4.

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the Harbour; Whereupon Capt. Moon an Verney with others embarked themselves 2 Pinnaces; that they might take them b fore they knew of our being there; b they having Notice of it ran themselves shore, and the Men hid themselves in Bull es: Our Men immediately boarded them and were fuddenly Shot at by the Spaniard out of the Bushes; whereby Capt. Verne died presently, and Capt. Moon died of his Wounds some Days after; and so we re turned disappointed, having had but few Men, far Inferior to them in Number.

In this time divers Courtefies past be tween the Spaniards and us, and among o thers, the Governour and Bishop of Cautha gena with others came to Visit our General. We began to fire this City as we had done others, but at last they ransomed it for 110000 Duckats a far greater Ranfom than Domingo, because it was a Place of greater Traffick (whereas the other is chiefly luhabited by Lawyers and Gentlemen, being the chiefest Court of Judicature of the iflands about it.) yet having warning of our coming they had carried away their Treafure and Principal Substance The Ransom aforesaid being only mentioned for the Town on Payment thereof we left it; and

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rew part of our Soldiers into the Abby a parter of a Mile below the Town, on the arbour whereupon they offered us a Ranom for the Abby and the Castle on the louth of the Harbour; and when we asked like for both, they proffered us a 1000 rowns for the Abby, and to dispose of the aftle as we pleased; and therefore we devered them the Abby, and blew up the affle, and so departed to our Ships, which the mean while were making all Preparaons for their Voyage. This Island is very ruitful, bearing many pleasant Fruits; it but 2 or 3 Miles about. After 6 Weeks ay here we put to Sea, and 2 or 3 Days afer our Ship we had taken at St. Domingo, ell into a great Leak, and loft Company of s, but next Morning our General missing her tack'd about, and at last found her in reat diffres: Whereupon we returned to Carthagena, where she was unladed, and her Goods and Men disposed into other Ships: After which we departed, and arrived at Cape St. Anthony, and finding no Water there, we put to Sea, but were forced to eturn; and then our scarcity of Water beng greater we were more diligent in feeking after it, and had it in abundance. In taking in of which our General wrought as hard:

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hard as the meanest of his Company, to unspeakable Praise. After 3 Days we parted, and touched no where, but coal along Florida, and May 28th. we faw Place, on the shore built like a Beacon 30 deg. we manned our Pinnaces, and we ashore and marched up the River side, what the Place the Enemy held, our Gen ral marched with the Companies, the Lie tenat General led the Vanguard, and wh we had gone a Mile, we faw a Fort on the other side the River built by the Spaniar and a little Town without Walls 3 Miles bove it. We prepared Ordnance for the the Battery, and about Evening our Lie nant General Shot of a Piece, which ftrue In the Night th through their Enfign. Lieutenant General took alittle Rowin Skiff, and 12 Men well Armed, as Captain Morgan, Sampson and others, to view wh Guard the Enemy kept; the Enemy feeing him come, took the Alarm, and bein fear ful, that all our Force was coming: aban doned the Place when they had Shot of fome Pieces, whereof a French Man a Priso ner informed us, thereupon our Genera and LieutenantGeneral with some Soldier put over to the Fort, in our approaching fome that flayed behind Shot of 2 Pieces

et we entred finding no Man there, we ound here 14 great Pieces of Brass Ordance, and of Money to the Value of 2000/. ext Day we estayed to go to the Town, ut could not by Reason of Rivers and broen Ground, and therefore we forced to go p the River in our Pinnaces. When we pproached the Land, they discharged some hot on us, and prefently withdrew. And he Serjeant Major finding one of their Horses ready Mounted, and followed the Chaife, and out-running his Company he was Shot through the Head, and afterwards Stabbed in feveral Parts of his Body by others to our great Grief. this Place, called St. Augustin, the King kept 150 Soldiers and at St. Helena, 12 Miles Northward the same Number to keep other Nations from Inhabiting any part of that Coast. Here it was resolved to assault St. Helena, and then to feek out our Countrymen in Virginia, in their Plantation distant thence 6 deg. Northwards. But when we came by St. Helena, the Shoals appearing daugerous, and we having no Pilot that would undertake to guide us, durst not hazard in, but coafted along, and fune oth on Sight of agreat Fire, the General fent his Skiff to the Shore, where they found fome

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some English Men, and brought them board who directed us to their Port. B fome of our Ships being of great Draug we Anchored all 2 Miles from the Shore Our General Wrote to Mr. Ralph Lane, th English Governour, shewing how ready h was to fapply their Necessities. Next Da Mr. Lane with others coming to him, ou Capt. proffered either to leave a Ship, Pinnace, and Some Boats, with sufficient Masters and Marriners, with a Month Victuals to flay and make farther difco very of the Country, and so much a would bring them into England after fuch Time, if they thought fit; Or if they defired to return into England now, he would give them Passage; they accepted the former. Whereupon the Ship being received in Charge by some of their own Company, before they had received their Provision a Storm arose, and continued 3 Days, which put all our Fleet in disorder, besides the loss of Anchors, &c. and that Ship was driven quite away, and never saw us again till we came to England, with several other losses. Notwithstanding our General proffered them another Ship, though not to good as the other, nor the same Provision. Whereupon Mr. Lane requested Sir FRANCIS DRAKE.

requested our General, that they might have Passage for England; which being

granted, and the rest sent for out of the Country, and Shipped, we departed that Coast June 18th and arrived at Plymouth,

July 28th 1686.

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The total Value of what we got in this Voyage was 60000l. whereof the Companies that travelled in the Voyage were to have 2000ol. the Adventures the other 4000l. We lost 750 Men in the Voyage. The Men of Note that died were Capt. Powel, Capt. Verney, Capt. Moon, Capt. Fortescue, Capt. Bigs, Capt. Cecil, Capt. Bonnum, Capt. Greensield; Thomas Tucker, Alexander Starkey. Mr. Escot, Mr. Waner, house, Lieutenants; Mr. Nicholas Winter, Mr. Alexander Carleil, Mr. Robert Alexander, Mr. Scroope, Mr. Ja. Dyer, Mr. Peter Duke; with some others.

The Ordnance gotten in all were 240 whereof 203 were Brass, the rest Iron, and we, found in these Places; in St. Jago 53 Pieces. In St. Domingo 80, whereof was very great Ordnance as whole Cannon, demiz Cannon, Culverions, &c. In Carthagena 63, and good flore of the large fort. In the Fort of St. Augustin 14, the rest was Iron Ordnance, of which the most part was gotten at St. Domingo, the rest at Carthagena.

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Spanish INVASION.

Worthy Gentleman ferved in her Majes-

ty's Fleet fet out against it.

The King of Spain being importuned by the Pope, and some English Fugitives, to attempt a Conquest of England, entred into consultation about it: The Marquess of St. Cruce, who was to command the Armado, and the Prince of Parma, were for first surprising some Seaport Town in Holland, or Zealand. But others alledged that it would be easier to seize some Port in England, which latter was approved of. And in Order thereto he set forth the Armado, being in all 230 Ships, containing 57808 Tun, wherein were 845 Marriners, 19295 Soldiers.

diers, and 2088 Galley Slaves; and were provided with 220000 Bullets and great Shot, of Powder 4200 Kintals (each Kintal 1001. weight) of Lead for Bullets 1000 Kintals, of Match 1200 Kintals, 7000 Muskets, 10000 Halberts and Partizians, with store of Murthering Pieces, double Cannon and Field Pieces, with all other Provisions necessary for accomplishing their Design.

The Marquess of Santa-Cruz dying, Don Ledcuicos Peros Duke of Medina, Sidonea, was made General in his place: John Martinez de Richarde was Admiral? Don Francisco Bovadille Mareschal; Don Martin Alcaron was made Vicar-General for the Inquisition, attended with 130 Jesuites: Cardinal Alen was appointed Superintendent of Ecclesias-

tical Affairs in England.

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The Prince of Parma also built flat bottom Ships in Flanders, for carrying of Horses, with Bridges sitted to Ship and un-Ship the Horses: He set Men at Work to make the River Navigable from Answerp to Ghant and Bridges, and laded 303 Boats with Ammuniton and Victuals, 200 more not so big as the former lay ready at Newport Haven, and 37 Men of War at Dunkirk, with all other Provisions requisite to carry on the Design.

He had lying near Nemport under the Command of Camillo, 30 Companies of Italians, 2 of Walloons, and 8 of Burguignons at Dyxmew, he mustered 80 Companies of Netherlanders, 60 of Spaniards, and 60 of High-Dutch, and 700 Fugitive English, commanded by Sir William Stanley, who were in great contempt: Nor was Stanley, nor the Earl of Westmorland and others, who offered their Service heard but barred all access and rejected, as Traitors to their Country. At Conick also he had 4000, and at Watene 900 Horse commanded by the Marquess of Guast.

To this Land Service came the Duke of Pastrana, the King of Spain's supposed Base Son, the Marquels of Bourgon, one of Duke Ferdinands Sons, with the others of like

Quality.

Pope Sixtus Quintus, was very forward in this Design dispersing his Indulgences and Pardons to all that contributed thereto: And promised likewise to give a Million of Gold, the one half presently, the other when any notable Haven in England should be won, but with this Proviso, that England should be held as Fendatory to the Sea of Rome.

Queen Elizabeth hearing of these great Preparations, having first represented her

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Sir FRANCIS DRAKE,

Case to God, and implored his Protection,

she provided what Force she could.

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The charge of her Navy fhe committed to Charles Howard, of Effingham London, Admiral of England: Her Vice-Admiral was the Famous Sir Francis Drake, who were fest to the West of England. She appointed Henry Lord Seimour, fecond Son to the Duke of Somerset, to lye upon the Coast of Flanders with 40 Ships, to prevent the Prince of Parma's joyning his strength with the Armado. She ordered the Land forces to be muffered, appointing Dudley Barl of Leceiffer Lieutenant 20000 whereof were were disposed along the South Coaft. She had alfo & Armies; one confisting of 1000 Horse and 22000 Foot, encamped near the Mouth of the Thames; where the Enemy purposed to Land; the other led by the L. Hunfon, confisting of 34000 Foot, and 2000 Horse, which were to guard her Perfonz 19 doillim

Arthur Lord Grey, Sir Francis Knolles, Sir Richard Bingham, and Sir Roger Williams, were appointed to consult for managing the Land Service. They advised that all commoditus landing Places should be manned and fortified; and that the TrainBands throughout the Coast Shires should meet upon Signal given to hinder the Enemies Landing.

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And in case they should Land, that they should lay all the Country about waste, that the Enemy might have no Food, but what they brought from their Ships, and that they should continually busy the Enemy with Alarms, but not hazard a Battle till greater Force were got together.

Some also suggested that the Papists at Home were more to be feared than the Spaniards Abroad; whereupon some of them were Imprisoned. Directions also were sent to the Deputy of Ireland, how to demean

himself in this imminent Danger.

In the midst of these Preparations, the King of Spain, to cast a mist over her Majel ty's Eyes, importuned for Peace, and at last prevailed so far, than a treaty of Peace was entred upon, our Queeu notwithstanding resolved to treat with her Sword in her Hand. And in February she sent her Commissioners into Flanders, to treat with the Prince of Parma, who pretended a Commission for that effect, but they were delayed from time to Time, and when they proposed any Thing, by one Pretence or another it was delayed, till at last they heard of the Spanish Fleets being near England, at which time they, having fafe conduct from the Prince of Parma, were glad to return in Safety. This ther

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This Armado, which had the Popes speial Bleffing, in token of its holy Welfare, had 12 of his Ships called by the Names of he 12 Apostles, their Ships being of such ize that they floated like Caftles upon the Waves, fet fail May 20th out of the River Taye, Steering his Course towards the Groin in Galizia, the Place appointed for affembling. But while they were Sailing thither a Storm arose, whereby they were disperfed, several of them were disabled, befides 3 Portugal Gallies, which were driven upon the Coasts of Bayon in France, and by the Valour of one David Guin an English Slave. and the help of other Slaves were delivered into the Hands of the French.

About the same time the English Fleet, in all about 100 Ships, whereof 15 were Victuallers, and 9 Volluntiers of Devoughire Gentlemen, hearing that the Spaniards were read to Sail, set forth of Plymouth, to meet and fight them by the Way, but before they reached the Sallies, they were driven back by Tempest to Plymouth; only some of their scouts descried some of the Spanish

Ships, that were dispersed.

News being brought that the Spaniards were in diffress, the Lord Admiral Howard taking advantage of the first fair Wind, launched

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m t launched forth July 8th and bore his Sai em i almost within fight of the Coast of Spa fuly purposing to surprize their Ships; butt e h Wind fuddenly turned South, and he, wil cha ly foreseeing the diladvantages of his sta ing there, returned to Plymouth.

At the same time it was confidently ported that the Spanish Fleet could not i forth that Year; and our Queen was fo con fident thereof, that the ordered 4 of he biggest Ships to be brought to Chatham But our Admiral foreseeing the hazard of wisely retarded it; which was a fingular Providence, for the Spanish Fleet entredthe Channel July 11th where Anchoring, they fent to the Prince of Parma, to signifie their Arrival, and require him in the King -Name to forward his Charge for that Service.

July 20th At Noon they were discried by the English, which was a surprisal to them, most of their Men being ashore, nevertheless our undaunted Admiral towed forth fuch Ships as he could get in readiness into the Sea. When they were got out, they faw the Spaniards Ships with lofty Towers, in front like a half Moon; they feemed to

make for Plymouth, but yet Steered their Course towards Callice, the English Suffering aunched them Sail

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m to pass by that they might chase m in the Rear with a foreright Wind. July 21. The English Admiral sent bee him a Pinance to denounce War, by charging her Ordnance, himself followthe Ark Royal, fet upon (the Admiral he bught, but) Alonzo de Lava's Ship where ey had a fierce Encounter. Soon after ake, Hawkins, and Forbufher came up, aying with their Ordnance on the hindoff Squadron of the Enemies, commandby Rechalde, till his own Ship was batred with Shot with Difficulty was drawn to the Main Fleet. At which time the uke of Medina gathered to together his leet, and kept on his intended Course to-And caused them together ards Callais. emselves up close, inform of a half Moon: it our English Admiral having maintained hot fight 2 Hours, thought it best to det the Pursuit, their being not above 30 of eir Ships come up yet, In this fight the atherine a Spanish Ship, being forely batred, was taken into the midst of the Fleet be repaired; And huge Ship Biscais of on Oquenda's in which was a great part the Kings Treasure, was fired by a Flemish unner, for being misused by them; but he Fire was quickly quenched. All this while

while the Spanjards declined Fighting, Wall ing in the rest with their strongest Ships, in which posture they made a Flying Mard towards Callais. and a great Gallion, where in was Don Pedro de Valdez, Vasgez de Salva Alenzo de Saias, And other Nobleman, being battered with English Shot, in avoiding it fell foul of another Ship, whereby she los herForemast, and could not keep up with the rest, and was cast behind. But Night com ing on, our Admiral past her, supposing there was nothing left in her, and fearing to lose fight of the Spaniards, which he though was carried, as was appointed by Sir Francis Drake; but he was purluing 2 Ships he thought Spanish; but when he came up to them, he found they were Friends, and dismised them, yet by this mistake of his the greatest part of the Fleet wanting his Light, was forced to lye still, so that he and the rest could not fetch up our Admiral til next Day.

fuly, 22 Sir Francis Drake, espied the aforesaid Gallion, and sent forth a Pinnance to command them to yield: Valdez, answered, that they were 430, and himself was Don Pedro, and stood upon his Honour. The other replyed, if he did not yield forthwith, he should know DRAKE, was no

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ASTARD; PEDRO, hearing that it was Francis Dreke, instantly yielded him-If, and coming aboard Sir Francis's Ship, en otested, they would have died, before ey had yielded to any fave him, whom (ARS and NEPTUNE always attended, d whose Civility to the Conquered had ten been experienced. Sir Francis to renite his Complements, plac'd him at his vn Table, and lodged him in his own abin, the rest he sent to Plymouth, where ney remained Prisoners till their Ransom as paid. The same Day Michael de Oquendo, ice-Admiral of the Fleet, his Ship was he in Fire, the upper part of it being Burnt, ut the Gun-powder. in the hold not taing Fire, the Ship fell into Hands of the nglish, and was carried in Plymouth. All his Day their Admiral spent in setting his leet in Order, appointing every Ship his tation, commanding them on Pain. of eath not to defert it, and one to the rince of Parma, to acquaint him with condition.

July, 23 Early the Spaniards taking the enefit of a Northerly Wind turn'd about gainst the English; but the English being imbler than they turned Westwards, and uickly recoverd the Wind of them, and all

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that Day battered those Wooden Castles; the Sight was variable, whilst on the one fide the English bravely rescued the London Ships; and on the other the Spaniards as stoutly delivered Richalde; most of the Spanish Shot flew over the English without hurting them, but the English never discharged a Shot on the Spaniards but did Execution. The English Admiral would not hazard a Fight by grappling with them, as some had advised, knowing they had a strong Army in the Fleet, besides the strength of their Ships which could not but at extream diladvantage be boared. This Day besides other remarkable Losses the Enemy sustained, a great Venetian Ship with other smaller were taken by the English, and the Spaniards gathered themselves into a round, their greater Ships standing outmost to guard the battered Ships.

July 24th the 4 great Galliasses sought with some English Ships, who gaul'd the Enemy with their Shot, but our Men wanting Powder, the Admiral sent some Ships to setch supply. In the mean while it was ordered by a Council of War that the English Fleet should be devided into 4 Squadrons, and the chief Admiral was Sir Francis Drake led the 2d, Capt. Hawkins the 3d, and Capt. Forbusher the 4th.

July

Sir FRANCIS DRAKE. 145 July 25th At the Isle of Wight there was a arpe Encounter. The St. Ann, a Portul Gallion was fet upon by some English rigots, to whose rescue came 3 Galliasses, hich the Admiral and Lord Thomas Howd, charged fo that they could scarce save er. It was reported, that this Day the anish Admiral was greviously rent with reat Ordnance, and had been near taken, ad not 2 Ships come to her; after whose oming they fet upon the English Admiral, ut she made her Escape, The Spanish Adniral sent again to the Prince of Parma to byn his Fleet with them, and fend them upply.

July 26th the English Admiral to encouage his Captains bestowed the Order of
Knighthood, on several that had behaved
hemselves couragously; and it was resolved
by all that they would no more assail the
Enemy, till they came to the Strait of Calais, where the Lord Henry Seimour with
his Ships waited their coming. And so far
was this Armado from terrifying the English Coasts, that they hired Ships from all
Parts on their own Charges, and came to
our Supply; of whom were, the Earl of
Oxford, Northumberland, Cumberland, with

feveral other Gentlemen.

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July 27th the Spanish Fleet setting forwar chair Anchored before Callais, intending to jo and with the Prince of Parma's Forces at Di Moi kirk. The English followed hard upon then Spain and caft Anchor within culvering Shot Pro feti them, confisting now of 140 Sail, the Lor Henry Seimour, and Capt. Winter havin joyned them, from hence once more the D. of Medina fent to the Prince of Parm and several of the Spainish Nobility wents shore, among whom was the Prince of A cols, the Kings Base Son who returned i more; his Ship was afterwards cast awa on the Irish Coast. The Prince of Parma be ing by them perfuaded, that the Spanlard had the better, conceiving great Hopes his future Advancement: Yet his Joy was but short, for the next Evening he had News of the Spaniards bad Success, and in deed he could not in that juncture affil them; for his Boats leaked, his Provision failed, and his Seamen withdrew him, allo, he could not get out by reason of confiderable Fleet of Dutch well-furnished that lay before Dunkirk and Newport.

In the mean time Queen Elizabeth ordered theLordAdmiral tortake 8 of his worftShip and fill them with combuffible Matter, and to Charge their Guns with Bullets, Stones

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chains, &c. which was accordingly done, and on Sunday July 28th at 2 a Clock in the Morning they were let drive amongst the Spainiards under the guidance of Young and Prows, who having fired their Trains and feturned, such a Thunder Clap was given, that the poor Spaniards were wonderfully amazed, and to avoid this Danger had no other Remedy but to cut their Cables and drive at Random, were they had several Disasters, some of them fell foul one upon another, others run aground on the Sands, and some of them fell into the English Hands.

In this Surprisal the Duke of Medina ordered the whole Fleet to weigh Anchor to avoid the Danger, which done to return to their Station, and he accordingly gave a Signal to the rest to do it by discharging his great Guns, but in this Consternation the Warning was heard but by a few the rest

being scattered.

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July 29th After this Disaster the Spaniards in the best Order they could came over against us Grappleing; where the Englishwas deprived of the conveniency of Callais Road, and kept them from supply out of Dunkirk, and Drake and Fenner incessantly discharged their Guns on them, as also the Lord Admiral and others, on the other Hand the

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Duke of Medina, Leva, &c. at last got cle of the Shallows, yet most of their Ship orth were pitifully Torn and Shot through, he eir sides several that were Sunk, the Gallio week St. Matthew, coming to rescue the St. Ph lip, was together with the other miserable Torn with Shot by Seimour and Winter, an afterwards driven near Oftend, and at la taken by the Dutch.

Francisco de Toledo, a Collonel over 3 Bands, his Ship proved to leaky that we with some others left her; the Ship after ag

wards was taken by the Flushingers.

The Spaniards disappointed of their brane Defigns, were now content to defend them selves, and the Wind turning S. W. they passed Dunkirk, the English following then close. And the English Admiral dispatch ed the Lord Henry Seimour, to the Coast of Flanders, to stop the Prince of Parma's coming out, and to joyn with the Hollanden there.

Juy 31st early the N.W. Wind blew hard and the Spanards labour'd to recover the narrow strait, but were driven towards Zear land, the English gave of the Chase as seeing them wear ruin, but the Wind turning S.W. and by W. they got clear of the Shallows, and that Evening called a Council wherein Sir FRANCIS DRAKE.

149

clea was refolved to return into Spain by the Ship borthern Passage, and thereupon directed in the leir Course Northward, and the English folalling wed them to prevent their landing in Scotable alling in the yet most thought they would return the landing in Scotable and; yet most thought they would return the Mossage. rable gain. Whereupon our Queen with a Mascuan ne Courage viewed her Army at Tilbury, thand Walked through the Ranks with a runcheon in her Hand, wonderfully enook themselves to an absolute flight, bendfter ag their Course towards Norway, and being ow freed of the English consulted seriously raw what to do, they were tender of the Popes lem Credit, feared the wroth of King Philip, that they he Glory of the Spaniards would be laid in the Dust, the invincible Armado become a Scrn if they returnd so into Spain, on the other Hand they considered, that 5000 Solvens diers were flain, many maimed, 12 of their greatest Ships sunk, lost, or taken, their Cables, Masts or Sails, cut rent and broken, their Provisions failing, &c. which confidered, They concluded to go quickly to Spain, and knowing that the King of Scots would not supply them, nor the King of Normay, they caft all their Horses and Mules overboard to fave their fresh Water; and to Steering their Course to Sail about Can thenes. G. 3

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thenes and the Coast of Ireland, they Steer'd In t between the Orcads and the Isles of Farr, un. o Sc to 61 deg. North Lat. from whence the D. otlan Pa of Medina with his best stored Ships took Westwards over the Main towards Biscay, and ver i at last arrived in Spain, were he was dipos. ed from all his Authority, discharged the Court and commanded to live Private.

The rest of the Ships being 40 fell nearer the Coast of Irelandwere many of them were cast away. Such as escaped there, some of them were driven into the Channel, were some of them were taken by the English, others by Rochel Men, and some of them arriv'd at New-Hiven, in Normandy. So that cf 134 Ships that let Sail out of Lisbon only 53 returned into Spain; of the 4 Galliaffes of Naples but one, of the 4 Gallions of Portugal but one, of the or Gallions and great Hulks from divers Provinces but 33, in short, they lost in this Voyage 81 Vessels, 13500 Soldiers. taken Prisoners above 2000 in England amongst which were Don Pedro de Valdez, DonVasquez de Silva, and Don Alonzo de Saies, and others in Ireland, Don Alonzo de Luzon, and Roderigo de Lesse, and others in Zealand was Don Diego Piementelli, yea, there was not a Noble Family in Spain but in this expedition loft aSon, Brother, or Kinsman,

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In the aftermentioned Wrecks, above o Soldiers and Sailors were cast afhore on otland, who on intercession of the Prince Parma, were after a Years Time fent er into Flanders, but more unmercifully ere those deal with, who where driven the to Ireland. Some of them being put Death by their old Friends the Irifh, orer hers by the command of the Lord Deputy, ho feared lest they might joyn with the rish to disturb the Peace of the Nation; he Remainder being Terrified therewith ommitted themselves to Sea in their shatered Vessells, and were many of them swalowed up by the Waves.

Queen Elizabeth lying one Night in her Army at Tilbury, the Lord Treasurer Burly, ame thither and delivered to the Earl of Leicester, the Examination of Don Pedro, who was taken and brought into England, by Sir Francis Drake, which Examination faith Dr.

Sharpe, was Thus.

Don Pedro being asked by some Lords of the Council, what was the Intent of their coming? Answered, what but to subdue your Nation and root it out; what faid the Lords meant you then to do with the Catholicks? we meant (faid he) to have fent them good Men directly to Heaven, as you that G. 4.

as fh that are Hereticks to Hell, But faid the Prai Lords) what meant you to do with your Pub! Whips of Cord and Wire, you have fuch theC store of in your Ships? what (said he) we meant to Whip your Hereticks to Death that have affifted my Masters Rebels, and done such dishonour to our Catholick King and People. But what would you have done faid they with their Young Children (They faid he) that were above 7 Years, thould have gone the same way their Fathers went, and the rest should have lived, only we would have Branded them in the Foreheads with the Letter L. for Lutheran, and referved them for pertetual Bondage.

This I take God to Witness, (faith my Author) I received of these great Lords as on Examination before the Council, and by their Commandments published it to

the Army.

The next Day (faith he) the Queen rode through her Army, attended by Leicester, Effex, and Norris, with divers other great Lords, where she made an excellent Oration to her Army, and commanded a Publick Fast to be kept.

After this great Deliverance, Elizabeth who ever held Ingratitude Base, especially towards her Almighty Protector,

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as she began with Prayer, so she ended with Praise and Thankigiving, commanding Publick Thanksgiving to be Celebrated in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's, on Sunday Sept. 18th at which Time Eleven of the Spanish Enfigns were hung upon the lower Battlement of that Church.

Queen Elizabeth herself on Sunday September 24th came to St. Pauls, and humbling herself on her Knees, with audible Voice she praised God for that wonderful Deliverance wrought to her and her

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At Southwark-Fair also the Spanish Flags were hung upon London-Bridge; But the Solemn Day appointed for Thansgiving through the Nation was, Nov. 19th being Tuesday, which accordingly was observed with great Joy, and Praising of God.

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Last VOYAGE

WHICH

Sir Francis Drake,

Made into the West-Indies, and the the Manner of his Dying there.

This Worthy Person, accompanied with Those here Mentioned undertook this VOYAGE.

IR Francis Drake, Sir Jo. Hawkins, Chief Generals, Sir Thomas Baskerfield, Coroner General, Sir Nicholas Clifford ifford, Lieutenant General, Capt. Arnold askerfield, Serjeant Major, Capt. Nicholas askerfield, Capt. Barkley, Capt. Grindone, Capt. Rush, Capt. Boswell, Capt latt, Capt. Chichester, Capt. Stanton, apt. — In the 37th Year of the eign of Queen Elizabeth. Aug 25th 595. We embarked at Plymouth; thence re Sailed towards the Canadoes, and eptember 6th we Espied a French Man f War, in the Northern Cape, whom we overtook.

Septemb. 9th we Espied 20 French Men of War, who chased us, but could not etch us up, and therefore left us.

Septmb. 15th we discried Two Islands, Hansevoth, and Forta-Fontura, both standing W. and by S. in 28 Degrees, Distant one from the other, 4 or 5 Leagues, and from the Grand Canadoes to Leagues. Septemb. 26th we Anchored in that

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Septemb. 26th we Anchored in that Part of the Canadoes otherwise called St. John Decruse, where we endeavoured to get to Land in small Boats but the Enemy knowing our Defign, entrenched themselves at the Place where we should have Landed, discharging their great and small Shot from the Town and G 5 Castle

Castle, forcing us to retire with Lols of Men, the Enemy being 400.

The same Day we departed to a Place were we Watered; it lyes W. and by N. of this Town. The Inhabitants of it are Savages; and some of our Mea Stragling here were Slain, and others bitten with Dogs, they keep on purpose to destroy Strangers.

This Island yields much Canadoes-Wine, divers forts of Grain, Conies, and Partridges. There is another Island (20 Leagues from this) called the Teneriffe, a very high Land.

Septemb. 28th we departed towards the West-Indies, taking our Course S. W. and by W. on the 29th we Sailed S. W. and by S. the 30th S. W. the sirst of Ostober W. and by S. the 13th W. in the height of 16 Degrees.

The 25th of this Month, the Hope, and Adventure fell Foul on each other, about Ten at Night, they of the Adventure were forced to cut their Mizzon, and throw it overboard.

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Octob. 27th we Espied Martinico, an Island Inhabited by Barbarous People, called Canibals; 10 Miles from this Ifland is another called Dominica, where is much Tobacco. The Weapons they use are Bows and Arrows, made of Reeds, with sharp Pieces of Brazil on the ends, they wear their Hair long cut round by their Shoulders.

October 30th we came to Gordelompa distant from this Ten Leagues) where are many Rivers issuing from the Mountains with great Force into the Sea. From whence we Saild toward the River Dela Hatch, N. W. and by N. and Novemb. 7th we discried three Islands of of the Trigonies, viz. Mononalla, Rotmide, and Savoa. Novemb. 10th we fet Sail for John de Portrizo, W. and by N.

These Islands belong to Virginia) in some of their Harbours 1000 Ships may ride at Anchor Novemb. 12th we Anchored within 4 Miles of Portizio, against a great Fort; where was placed a Piece of Ordnance, which plyed us divers Times with Shot. This Day Sir John Hawkins

Hawkins died; the same Night also as Sir Francis Drake, Sir Thomas Baskersield, and others set at Supper, Sir Nicholas Clifford, Capt. Stratford, and Mr.—
Brown, were Wounded with the same Piece of Ordnance from the Fort; and as Sir Francis Drake was Drinking a Cup of Beer, his Stool was struck from under him, but he received no Hurt; Sir Nicholas Clifford, died Instantly of his Wounds. The same Night also we went against the Town, and Anchored.

Novemb. 13th Our General called a Council next Night of 500 Men went with Shot and Fire - Works to burn the Five Men of War, which Rode within the Harbour, one of which held 400 Tun, the rest smaller. In this Ship was planted much Ordnance, besides small Shot, which played on our Men, and also great Store of Shot from the Shore. So we were no Gainers by this Assault as having Lost a Ship and several Men, yet it was a Valiant Attempt. All those that were in that great Ship were Slain and Drowned, save 4 we took up: They told us, that by Reason they had Notice

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tice of our coming our Delign was marred: They told us also, that this Town
had in it 3000000 of the King of Spains
Treasure; and that they kept our Men
they had taken in the little St. Francis,
whereupon our General wrote to the
Governor to use them Civilly.

This Town flands on a small Island, encompassed with the Sea on one side, and a great River on the other.

Novemb. 15th Sir Joseph Hawkins, and Sir Nicholas Clifford, were thrown overboard. The same Day we Espied a Spanish Carvel, coming towards St. John de Portricho, and our General sent off some Men to take her, but those in the Castle perceiving it Shot of a Piece, whereby they had Warning and run on Shore.

Novemb. 16th we departed thence, and Sailing 36 Leagues, came to St. Jermans, Bay: There we landed fome Companies to Guard the Carpenters that built our Pinnaces.

Near this Place is a House called an Ingeneroide, were Sugar is made. This Day Captain Brut Died.

Novem.

Novem. 23d John Standley, was had before a Court Marshall. Novemb. 22d Sir John Baskersield took Two Men of this Island a Negro and a Clemeronne.

Novem. 24th The Ship the John, Frolloney, of Plymouth, was burnt in the Bay: The same Day we departed for Crusao, distant from St. Jermans 150 Leagues,

and stayed but 3 or 4 Hours.

Novemb. 29th we Espied the Main Land, called the West-Indies, N. N. E. from us, we Sailed along the Coast to Della-Hatch, and the same Day Anchored within 10 Leagues of it, Decemb. 2d we Sailed to the Town all that Day, and entred it at one of the Clock at night, the Enemy had Fled, leaving about 12 Soldiers in the Town, who gave us a Volley, and then all Fled, save 2 we took Prisoners. They had carried all away so that we found Nothing in the Town.

Decemb. 3d. The Spaniards Parlyed with us for a certain Sum to Ransome the Town, and on the 4th, they brought Pearl, &c. but less in Value we compounded, for our General resused it, and ordered to burn the Town, which

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Sir FRANCI'S DRAKE 1.61 was accordingly done, at our departure. Decemb. 16th the Governor came to Parly: Our Men went to seek for Victuals, and met with the Governor we took more Prisoners, and found some of their Goods and carried them away, at our departure we left the Town all on Fire, fave a Religious House not finished, and another House the Treafure used to be kept in. In it we found fome of their Treasure and Marchantdize. This Country yieldeth store of Cattle and Fowls. The People are Indians and Negroes, they are wild and Savage People, (fave those the Spaniard's keep in Subjection) and War against the Spaniards. There is a Mountain to Leagues. hence, whereon Snow Remaineth constantly.

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Decemb. 19th we came to Santa-Martha; the Inhabitants having Fled to the Mountains, but we Pursued them into the Woods, and found some Treasure; the same Day we took the Governors Deputy. Decemb. 20th we departed, leaving it on Fire, we were told, that we were within 3 Leagues of a Gold Mine.

On Christmas Day we Sailed to Nom-

bre de Dios, and on the 27th Anchored before it; this Day the Serjeant Major Died. We landed our Men a Mile from the Town, and marched towards it; the Enemy gave us a Bravado of Shot and Fled into the Wood; their Goods and Treasure being sent before. They had but 3 Pieces of Ordnance and one of them broke with a Shot. We found some Treasure in the Woods. Our General had Notice of the Governors going to Panama, and Sir Thomas Raskerfield, went with 500 Men to surprize him; In this Journey we were in great Hazard of our Lives, we went but Nine Miles and could get no further, being flopt by a Fort the Enemy had on the Top of a Rock through which we behoved to march, the Passage was so narrow that but one Man at once could go up, to that we were forced to retire with Lois; feveral both Commanders and Soldiers were hurt. Returning to Nombre de Dioc, we saw it all on Fire, and thereupon hasted to our Ships. In this March a pair of Shoes were Sold for 30s. and a Bisket Cake for 10s. our want was fo great.

January .

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January 5th we departed, and on the 10th came to Scoday, it is N. and by W. from Nombre de Dios; the some Day we chased a Spanish Frigot and on the 11th

brought it to our General.

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The same Day our General commanded all our Sick Men to be carried ashore, and to be lookt to in best sort we could, January, 22d we departed back towards Nombre de Dios, and came to Parta Vella, January 27th on which Day Sir Francis Drake Died, whose Death was much lamened. His Interment was thus: His Corps being laid in a Coffin of Lead, He was let down into the Sea, the Trumpets in doleful manner Sounding all the while, and all the Cannons in the Fleet were discharged. We stayed here till Febuary 8th. In this Harbour they were beginning to build Houses again. The Day before we depart ed the Enemy took 6 of our Men. Feb. 18. We departed hence, we took our course for Jamaica, North and by West. Feb. 20. We discried some Islands called Gourdanes, distant from Porta Valla, 200 Leagues, and West from Jamaica, To the East they are Highland, to the West Low; we sailed to the Cape of Corenthus Feb 27. We passed the Shoals to the West of this Low-Land, one.

one of our Ships being in Danger, and March 1st we saw 20 of the Kings Men of War, and afterwards Fought with them 1 Hours, and worsted them; we plyed the Vice-Admiral so hard, that if she had not Fled, she had Sunk; and another that was with her, her Powder took Fire. Next we Saild to Cape St. Anthony, 13 of them following us, when they come nigh us, we fent 2 Ships to them, but they made away. May 4th we came to St. Anthony, distant from Corenthus 18 Leagues, thence to Havana 80 Leagues; thence to the Gulf. The same Day we saw Cape Florida, N. W. and by N. 100 Leagues, and passed it next Night. March 9th we past the Barmuthies. April 8th we came to the Islands, of Flowers and Cores, Inhabited by Portugals; here we Watered, and in Short time after Arrived at England.

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